

DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO ON NEW UN SECRETARY GENERAL PEREZ

HK131239 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Chen Ling [7115 0407]: "Only by Upholding Justice" -- praising the new UN secretary general]

[Text] New UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said: In order to "win confidence from all sides," in his work at the United Nations he will "uphold justice," "seek the understanding of the three worlds" and "create an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation." The principle he announced is praiseworthy.

Perez de Cuellar was a candidate recommended by the Third World countries, and he himself professed, "I belong to the Third World." When the Third World countries chose him to hold the post of UN secretary general, they undoubtedly hoped that he would be able to safeguard the interests of the Third World countries. However, this does not mean that he should be partial to the Third World. In other words, the Third World countries expect him to adopt a just stand. At the UN in the past, owing to the control by the superpowers, a lot of issues often failed to attain just solutions with the result that the Third World countries suffered losses, suffered wrongs or were bullied. This state of affairs should have been changed long ago. As UN secretary general, so long as he can uphold justice, he will be able to safeguard the just interests of the Third World countries. At the same time, only by upholding justice will it be possible to "seek the understanding of the three worlds" and to "create an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation." This is because this understanding, confidence and cooperation can only be built on a fair and reasonable basis. So long as Perez de Cuellar is just and reasonable, upholds principle, speaks and acts fairly, he will certainly be able to win the confidence and support of the many Third World countries. There is not the slightest doubt about this.

PAPER VIEWS 'PROBLEMS' OF WESTERN ECONOMICS

HK181310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Te An [3676 1344]: "Where Is the Way Out?"]

[Text] Now that the old year has ended and the new year has begun, Western newspapers are full of reports about the difficulties facing economies in the capitalist world. One U.S. newspaper said that the Western world is at present suffering from a kind of disease: More and more people are losing faith in any form of government, thinking that "nothing works anymore." A mood of despondency pervades the whole Western world.

This is no exaggeration. A series of knotty problems, especially inflation, which is difficult to check, and unemployment, the figures of which are increasing sharply, have become economic problems which have plagued the Western world for a long time. Faced with these knotty problems, quite a few Western experts and scholars have prescribed various types of remedies, but they have been unable to find a cure for these chronic maladies.

The long-term stagnation of the Western economies started in 1974. After the Middle East war in 1973, the oil-producing Arab countries used the oil weapon and raised the price of crude oil. It was this that sparked off the crisis. This shows that the loss of the cheap resources that had been created by the old political and economic order in the world, was one of the main reasons for the sharpening of internal contradictions in capitalist economies. This gives people much food for thought. Through plundering and exploiting colonies and semicolonies, the prosperous capitalist countries accumulated vast fortunes. Today, the colonial system has collapsed and former colonies in Asia, Africa and the Americas have already become independent sovereign states. If prosperous capitalist countries cling obstinately to the old world economic order, they will not only be unable to solve their economic problems, but will also be sharpening the antagonism between wealthy countries and poor countries within the context of the whole world. Their solution lies in making a fresh start and, together with Third World countries, building a new world economic order on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Quite a few prosperous countries have already begun to realize this, but in order to put this into practice, it seems that they need more time and practical lessons.

WEST URGED TO GUARD AGAINST TECHNOLOGY TO USSR

HK151537 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Lin Sheng [2651 3932]: "Locking the Stable Door"]

[Text] The West is extremely worried about the Soviet Union obtaining, through various channels, large quantities of major advanced technology of the United States and its allies. Officials at the U.S. Department of Defense have said quite despondently: "What we are doing now is locking the stable door after a horse has bolted. We must strive to prevent any more of the pack from disappearing."

In the past, the West has definitely lost quite a few of its "horses." But it is not too late to lock the door after a horse has bolted. The question is how to set about locking it. Some people attribute all this mainly to theft and Soviet espionage. However, according to investigative reports compiled by the U.S. Congress and as the relevant units see it, most of the technology obtained by the Soviet Union was done so through "a legal, and not secret, channel." What in fact was this legal channel?

Recently, the minister of foreign trade, Nikolay Patolichev, gave a reply to this in PRAVDA. He said excitedly: "At the same time that results have been achieved in detente in the 1970's, overseas economic ties between the Soviet Union and Western countries have been greatly expanded. It was precisely in these 10 years that rapid developments were achieved in scientific and technological cooperation and technical cooperation between the two."

Judging by this, it seems that what the West has to patch up at present is not only the fence in which a hole has appeared. It is more imperative to guard the convenient and "legal" door that is decorated with "detente," "cooperation" and so forth.

XINHUA REPORTS START OF ANN OPERATIONS

OW011646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- The newly established ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS NETWORK (ANN) officially began operating today with ANN members exchanging items via six clearing centers, according [to] reports from Kuala Lumpur.

The 19-nation network links 23 news agencies including XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China and was established last November at the fifth general assembly of the ORGANIZATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES (OANA) in Kuala Lumpur.

During a speech to mark the commencement of ANN, OANA President and General Manager of Malaysia's news agency Ahmad Mustapha Hassan said ANN's aim is to redress an imbalanced news flow from the developed to developing countries and to promote goodwill and cooperation among the Asian-Pacific nations.

KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL ARMY DAY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW181305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Teachers and students of the Air Force Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gathered at a meeting here today to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean National Army.

Deputy commander of the P.L.A. Air Force He Tingyi, and Democratic Kampuchea's ambassador to China, Pech Cheang, attended the meeting. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1231 GMT on 18 January adds the following attendees: Director of the Ministry of National Defense Foreign Affairs Bureau Chai Chengwen, Vice President Shen Qixian, and Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Yi, of the PLA Air Force Academy.]

In his speech, Shen Qixian, vice-president of the academy, said that since the war of aggression against Kampuchea was launched by the Vietnamese authorities with Soviet support, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army has shouldered the sacred task of resisting the Vietnamese aggressors, saving their nation and defending their national independence. He sincerely praised the Democratic Kampuchean National Army for the victories it has scored in the past three years. The banner of fighting courageously against the Vietnamese aggressor troops has been held aloft under very difficult conditions, he said.

Shen Qixian noted that the Kampuchean people's war against Vietnamese aggression is not only for national survival but also constitutes an important part of the current international struggle against hegemonism. He expressed the belief that so long as the Kampuchean army and people struggle for the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Unity and continue to wage the war against the Vietnamese aggressors, they will realize their goal of defending national independence and state sovereignty.

Ambassador Pech Cheang delivered a report on the growth of the national army and the present situation in the fighting. The national army and the guerrillas, he said, are armed with love of their nation and motherland and the hopes of the Kampuchean people. They fully support the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Unity, he said.

Pech Cheang said that the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla forces are determined to hold high the banner of unity with the Kampuchean people of all nationalities and social strata and wage a common struggle with them. Only in this way can the noble task of winning national liberation and defending Kampuchean nation be realized. He appealed to the people of the world and all friendly countries to continue their support of the Kampuchean people's struggle. This, he said, would help to force Vietnam's Le Duan clique to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any external interference.

An atmosphere of friendship and unity between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples and armies prevailed at the meeting. A Chinese documentary film "The Great Iron Wall" was shown after the meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR MERRY SPRING FESTIVAL

OW200007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0743 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO today prominently carries on its front page a short commentary entitled "Have a Merry Spring Festival."

The commentary says: The Spring Festival is our country's traditional holiday with a long history. In the past few years, the situation in our country has become better and better year after year. The political situation and the economic situation are good. The people's living standard is improving step by step. The general mood of society is improving day by day. Everyone feels happy. This good situation has been won by the 1 billion people through their struggle under the party's leadership. The people, who have worked hard on all fronts for a whole year, should spend a good Spring Festival merrily and joyfully.

The commentary says that to spend a merry Spring Festival while changing habits and customs, promoting new social practices and striving for a high level of socialist cultural development -- this can arouse the people's revolutionary spirit and encourage them to exert themselves and make progress. To celebrate the Spring Festival, it is necessary to do a good job in holiday commodity supplies. In addition, radio, television, cultural and theatrical units should present good programs to the public. Cinemas and theaters should show excellent films and dramas. Parks, cultural palaces and other public places should arrange entertainment activities enjoyed by the masses. Sports units should put on sports shows and organize ice skating, winter swimming, various ball games and chess contests. There should also be get-togethers of soldiers and civilians to enhance relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Children are the future of the motherland, and the cultural departments should particularly prepare some fine holiday "presents" for them. It is necessary to do a good job in supplying goods for the workers and staff members who insist on working as usual on the holiday and to salute them.

The commentary says leading organs, trade unions, the CYL, women's federations and other mass organizations in all places should use their brains and think of more ways to satisfy the masses' demands for a good holiday and guide them in carrying out holiday activities with distinctive local or national features that they love to see and hear.

The commentary says while encouraging merrymaking, we do not suggest extravagance and waste. In bidding farewell to the outgoing year and greeting the new one, we should foster good habits.

PAPERS REPORT SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

OW191236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Spring Festival will bring special radio and T.V. programs, theatre performances, film shows and operas. Beijing's parks, cultural palaces and sports organizations have arranged recreation games, exhibitions, skating, swimming, ball games and chess competitions, according to a report in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

The GUANGMING DAILY notes that 93 opera and folk art performances will be put on during the Spring Festival holiday and these will include Beijing opera, local operas of north and northeast China and Hebei Province, as well as ballad singing, story telling, clapper talk and cross talk.

Peasants in the nine outlying counties and four suburban districts of the city will be treated to shows put on by 12 opera troupes. There will be 125 performances in all. Opera troupes from Tibet and Henan are making special trips to Beijing to perform for People's Liberation Army soldiers and their families.

The central television station will broadcast a number of new telefilms including "Able Wife" and "My Father." Four episodes of Leo Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," adapted as a British T.V. series in 10 episodes, will be screened during the holiday.

Well-known singers, dancers, film and theatre artists will present songs, dances, recital pieces and comic dialogues in a special New Year's Eve T.V. program.

The state publishing bureau says that more Spring Festival pictures in greater variety including the traditional Yangliuqing New Year's pictures which originated in a Tianjin suburban town in the 17th century, will be available for villagers.

RECEPTION HELD FOR PRC, FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

OW191858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Journalists Association gave a reception for Chinese and foreign journalists this evening at the International Club. Attending were Li Yimang, president of the Association for International Understanding; Zhu Muzhi and Zhao Shouyi, deputy heads of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee; Zhong Xidong, vice-foreign minister; Zhou Erfu, vice minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Situ Huimin, vice-minister of culture. Zeng Tao, executive president of the presidium of the journalists association, and Yang Xiguang and Zhang Xiangshan, members of the presidium, were present. Also present were officials of various foreign embassies in Beijing.

In his speech at the reception, Wang Yi, first secretary of the journalists association, thanked journalists from various countries for their past year's work in reporting on events of China. Wang Yi hoped that the Chinese and foreign journalists would enhance mutual understanding and cooperation in the new year.

The reception was followed by a show of the new film, "Neighbors," produced by the youth film studio of the academy of cinema.

YOUTH PAPER URGES CONFIDENCE IN YOUNG PEOPLE

OW190839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The CHINA YOUTH NEWS today appeals to the whole country for confidence in the young people while setting strict demands on them. In a front-page editorial, the newspaper calls attention to the fact that the Chinese youths, despite the Cultural Revolution that embittered many of them, are "fired with an overwhelming desire to make China strong." "This is the essence that sparks hope," it emphasizes.

The editorial compares the youths to the Chinese women's volleyball team who carried off the title of the third World Cup women's volleyball tournament held in Japan last November, and the ten top Chinese sports stars selected through a national poll earlier this month. The sportsmen and sportswomen, who have won honors for the country at international competitions, "are the Chinese youth, their feelings, ideals and aspirations in epitome."

The CHINA YOUTH NEWS quotes Mao Zedong as saying in 1965: "The younger generation is challenging us." The late chairman was commenting on an article by Xu Yinsheng, now first vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, who was in his 20's when he wrote about using dialectics to win international table tennis matches.

The 12 members of the Chinese women's volleyball team, all in their 20's, have grown up through the Cultural Revolution like other young people of their generation. It criticizes those who have lost confidence in young people, disappointed by the numerous problems and shortcomings that they do have. In doing ideological work, if they just "complain instead of educating the youths, reprimand instead of guiding them, the youths will surely be disgusted with their way of doing things."

Nevertheless, continues the paper, "having confidence in young people does not mean leaving everything to themselves. Steel must be tempered and even the best saplings must be watered and nursed by gardeners. And without strict training, young people will never become useful persons." Young people must not only receive strict training in skills, explains the CHINA YOUTH NEWS editorial, but also in ideology. "And setting a strict demand on young people's ideological development is most essential," it says. In other words, it adds, "young people must be helped to foster the lofty aspirations of working selflessly for China's modernization."

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES LOCAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

HK180936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Daying [0702 1129 5391] and Liu Han [0491 3466]: "Give Full Play to the Role of Local People's Congresses at Various Levels"]

[Text] The system of people's congresses is the basic political system in our country. The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power and the people's congress at the local level is the local organ of state power. The importance of the people's congress at the local level rests, first of all, on the vast number of representatives and the fact that since the low-level congresses are particularly close to the masses, they allow the masses of people to exercise the power of state. Second, all of our country's work is aimed at the implementation of the mass line, and the local-level people's congress, which has a broad mass base, can fully reflect the opinions and interests of the people at every level. Finally, only after discussion by the various levels of the local people's congresses will it be possible to concretely implement the laws, decrees and policy of our country in a way that suits the actual conditions of each locality. For these reasons it is extremely important that we improve the work of the local congresses and bring the role of the local congresses into full play.

As regards the number of members of the local people's congresses we should, of course, take each level and district into account, paying attention to the broad nature of the representatives. However, for there to be too many people is also not good. Because transportation is poor in many areas of our country, if there are too many representatives then it is not only difficult to call meetings but also very expensive. Looking at the situation at present, we can see that many provinces, autonomous districts and municipalities under the central government have over 1,000 representatives each, making their representative bodies much larger than foreign assemblies. In America there are 100 senators and 435 congressmen, making a total of 535 people. In West Germany the Bundesrat has 41 members and the Bundestag 496 members, making a total of 537 people. In Japan the total number of representatives is 736 with 511 in the House of Representatives and 252 in the House of Councillors. The number of representatives at the various levels of our country's people's congress is clearly too large. At present a good number of the representatives in our country's local people's congresses are old and weak and have poor eyesight and hearing. There are also a good number of representatives who hold too many concurrent posts. Because of this the absentee rate at meetings is fairly high, and of the representatives who actually attend the meetings there are some who are not as effective as they should be. In order to give full play to the role of local people's congresses at all levels, we should try to reduce the number of representatives and elect representatives who are in the prime of life. Since the standing committee is the permanent body at each level of the local people's congress, the selection of its members is especially important. The vast majority of the current members of the people's congress standing committee in each province, autonomous district, and municipality under the central government also hold concurrent posts and since they have other work to take care of, they often find it difficult to do their work as members of the people's congress standing committee. Because of this we should consider the possibility of establishing more full-time standing committee posts at each level of the local party congress. This would be of great benefit to the development of our work.

During their meetings, most local people's congresses set up credentials committees, proposal committees, budget committees and other committees. Some areas even establish standing committees for nationalities, finance and economics, politics and law, and science, education and culture; they also set up offices for each of these standing committees. Practice in each district has shown that the people selected as committee members are either representatives or else nonrepresentatives who have been invited by the standing committee to take part. The naming and composition of the corresponding offices varies from place to place. In order to strengthen the work of the local people's congresses at all levels and their standing committees, we should consider clearly stipulating which standing committees and which offices should be set up at each level of the local people's congress. The composition of these groups should also be stipulated. At present there is one further question: Owing to the relatively late establishment of the standing committees of the local people's congress at all levels there has not only been a shortfall in the number of people assigned to these posts but also difficulty in transferring suitable staff. This problem deserves serious attention.

On the condition that they do not contravene the nation's constitution, laws, policy, legal and administrative decrees, the people's congresses and standing committees at the provincial, district and municipal levels may, in accordance with the concrete circumstances and actual needs of each administrative area, formulate and issue regulations for that area. During the past 2 years, many provinces, autonomous district and municipalities under the central government have passed important local regulations, such as election rules, ordinances designed to reduce environmental pollution, traffic regulations and rules concerning the management of land used to build houses for peasants. The differences between the local regulations which the province, district and municipality have the power to formulate and issue and the decrees and resolutions which the government at the same level has the power to issue, and the way in which the boundary between the two spheres of responsibility is drawn are important questions that must be both examined and solved. Otherwise the repetition, contradiction and shifting of responsibility that could occur might harm the work effort. Only the people's congresses and standing committees at the provincial, district and municipal levels under the central government have the power to formulate and issue local regulations. However, some people's congresses and standing committees at the municipality level under either the provincial or county government also formulate and issue documents that have the character of laws or regulations and issue resolutions on questions that fall within the purview of their authority. Such documents are called ordinances, regulations and measures. Of course, should these documents be reported to a higher authority for review, the provincial, district or centrally controlled municipal people's congress and standing committee may, in accordance with article 7 section 12 and article 28 section 6 of the organizational regulations for the people's congresses and people's government at all levels, either change or revoke them. However, as no leadership connections exist between the different levels of the people's congress, documents approved by a lower level people's congress, or standing committee do not necessarily get reported to a higher level for review. Because of this, the question of how a higher level people's congress should supervise the work of a lower level congress is one that must be studied and resolved.

The standing committee of all levels above the county level of the local people's congress has the power to appoint and remove the general secretary, department chief, bureau chief, director and section head of that level, subject to approval by either the State Council or the higher level people's congress. At present the situation is that the administrative structure at each level of the people's government is very cumbersome. In addition to departments, bureaus, sections and committees there also exist various other offices and organizations, and it is not entirely clear whether or not appointment and dismissal of the responsible persons of these organizations is subject to the approval of the local people's congress standing committee.

At the same time the appointments and dismissals often become nothing more than a mere formality as the number of people being either appointed or dismissed at each meeting is too large and the representatives and standing committee members of the people's congress are unfamiliar with the people in question. Because of the complexity of appointment and dismissal procedures, there are occasions when the person being discussed for appointment or dismissal has either died or been transferred elsewhere. For these reasons it is important that we improve the work of local people's congresses at all levels in the area of appointment and dismissal.

In some provinces, autonomous districts and municipal areas under the central government, the people's representatives and members of the people's congress standing committee go down to the grassroots level to inspect work, and the government in some areas demands that the responsible persons in governments set aside a certain amount of time to meet with the people's representatives. The implementation of this system is of great significance for the improvement of the work of the local people's government. However, because many people's representatives and standing committee members are too old and infirm and also hold concurrent posts, it is difficult for them to do inspection work. They may be able to do on-site inspections but they are unable to travel to other areas to carry out inspections. The resolution of this problem will help to enliven the work of the local people's congresses at all levels.

The strengthening of the party's leadership is the key link in the efforts to improve the work of the local people's congress. The division of labor between the party and government should be carried out not because the leadership of the party is not needed but because it will help strengthen the leadership of the party. The party's Central Committee has determined the correct political and organizational line for our whole country's activities and has pointed out the direction, concrete path and methods for our country's socialist reconstruction. While acting in accordance with the line, principles and policies of the Central Committee, the local party committees at all levels should take local conditions into account and make concrete suggestions that can be referred to the local people's congress for discussion and approval. They should also work through the party members in state bodies to ensure that these suggestions are carried out. Local party committees at all levels should select and promote cadres who are faithful to the people and in the prime of life (including both party and non-party members) and should seek to guarantee the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies from an organizational level by sending cadres to work with the local people's congresses and state bodies. At the same time, all levels of the local party committee must supervise the correct implementation of policy and law by the local people's congress and local government bodies and should ensure that they observe both party discipline and state law. It is mistaken to think that the strengthening of party leadership in any way conflicts with giving full play to the role of local people's congresses at various levels.

PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR ON CHEN SPEECH

OW140245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee recently issued a circular urging the propaganda departments of party committees at all levels to earnestly study and propagate Comrade Chen Yun's important speech "Tell the Truth, Do Not Save Face."

The circular says the open publication of "Tell the Truth, Do Not Save Face," which is part of Comrade Chen Yun's speech delivered at the seventh national congress of the CCP in 1945, has evoked a very favorable response from among the broad masses of cadres and people. In addition to organizing cadres to earnestly study Comrade Chen Yun's speech, the propaganda departments of party committees at all levels must also continue to do a good job in propagating this speech among the masses.

Through studying and propagating this speech and educating the masses, they must continue to implement the instruction issued last year by the CCP Central Committee on strengthening ideological leadership, firmly combating lax and weak leadership, making criticism and self-criticism and carrying forward the party's fine traditions so as to bring about a decisive change for the better in the party's work style. It is necessary to constantly use newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasts, television programs and other propaganda apparatuses to give prominence and support to those comrades who dare to tell the truth, do not save face and dare to wage resolute struggles against erroneous speeches and unhealthy tendencies. We must solemnly criticize those who are arrogant and jump at the slightest criticism, and bring the idea of "telling the truth and not saving face" to the broad masses of party member cadres and people so that it will become a strong momentum in society.

The circular adds that those who propagate the truth must first dare to tell the truth themselves. The party's propaganda department, particularly the leading cadres of these departments, must take the initiative in earnestly studying Comrade Chen Yun's speech. They must also regard this speech as a mirror with which to examine themselves and their work, and they must uphold the law of "one dividing into two," strive to achieve greater successes, overcome shortcomings and make themselves really capable of telling the truth and not saving face.

PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT ON MARRIAGE, FAMILY

OW200147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee and the All-China Women's Federation invited the responsible persons of 26 units of various central-level, state, the Beijing municipal organs and the news media to a forum on 18 January to study how to develop socialist spiritual civilization in the realm of marriage and the family.

Not long ago, in a written remark about a document on marriage and family issues, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, pointed out: a family remains the cell of China's society. How we treat marriage and family issues directly affects the development of our society. In dealing with marriage and family issues, we must not only keep ourselves within the bounds of adequate laws, but also rely on correct public opinion as our guide. Public opinion shapes the ethics and habits in society. It is far more influential than the law. It is suggested that the women's federations join the CYL organs, trade unions, cultural organizations and educational circles in paying attention to these issues for a score of years to bring about a new situation with great harmony and profound love in every family within the whole nation and in the entire country.

Those attending the 18 January forum discussed the written remark made by Comrade Hu Yaobang. Attending the forum were Kang Keqing, Zhu Muzhi, Liao Jingdan, Luo Qiong, Song Kanfu, Gao Zhanxiang and others.

Some comrades attending the forum pointed out that some people have distorted the stipulations of the marriage law on divorce. They discard their original spouse, loving the new and loathing the old. Some of them become the "third person" in ruining another's family. In light of this situation, we must correctly propagate the stipulations in the marriage law on divorce.

Some of the comrades pointed out: On marriage and family issues, we must not only oppose arranged feudal marriages but also combat bourgeois decadent thinking and life style. It is necessary to disseminate the marriage law to strengthen the concept, laid down by the law, that marriage registration itself is the legal proof of the relations between husband and wife. It is essential to promote civilization and frugality. We must prepare the marriage as a joyful event and oppose the practice of arranging big wedding ceremonies with extravagance and waste.

LABOR SCIENCE MEETING HEARS EMPLOYMENT REPORT

OW181242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- More than 110 million people have stable jobs in China, including those working in state-owned and collectively-owned enterprises and those registered as self-employed. This is more than seven times the figure of 15.33 million in 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded.

Speaking at the current meeting of the newly-established China National Society of Labor Science, Kang Yonghe, the society's president and director of the State Bureau of Labor, underlined the significance of these figures by stating that more than half the urban population were employed in 1981 as against about 25 percent in early 1950s. According to statistics at the end of September 1981, every employee in China supported an average of 1.78 persons (including the employee himself) as against 3.6 persons in 1952.

Kang Yonghe said that the fast expanding contingent of employees had shown a higher cultural and technical level. In state-owned units, the ratio of engineers and technicians to the total body of staff members and workers went up to 6.6 percent in 1980 from 3.7 percent in 1952.

He said the Chinese workers' living standards had been remarkably improved as a result of the development of the industrial and agricultural production and more wide-spread employment. The average annual wage income of workers in state-owned enterprises and institutions reached 803 yuan in 1980, 80 percent more than the 446 yuan in 1952. In addition, they also receive labor insurance, welfare, allowances in house rent and subsidies for food and vegetables.

Kang Yonghe stressed that in the future the state would create more job opportunities by "readjusting the structure of industries and ownerships" -- to increase the proportion of light industry and service trades on the one hand and of the collective ownership and self-employment on the other. At the same time, the present wage system, was to be reformed with a view to encouraging the advanced. The reform of the wage system would be coupled with the effort to streamline the management of the enterprises and the management of labor so as to use labor power more scientifically and rationally.

As a universal on-job training program for the workers already employed was being gradually unfolded, a pre-job training program for young people to join the labor force every year would be introduced, with the objective of giving training to all the city school leavers before they are recruited for jobs which require such training.

In labor insurance and welfare, the systems currently in force in the state-owned units were to be studied and improved, in order to make them promote the production, help those in need and contribute to better livelihood for all while waste would be cut. On the other hand, active consideration would be given to the ways of establishing a social labor insurance system for the workers employed in collectively-owned enterprises and the self-employed.

DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT DOUBLES IN 3 YEARS

OW181358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- Production of durable goods in China doubled in the past three years, according to the State Statistics Bureau.

A conspicuous increase has been registered in television sets. Last year 4,842,000 T.V. sets were produced. This is a nine fold increase compared with 1978.

Shanghai city proper had 780,000 sets, one for every two households at the end of 1981. In the suburbs of the city there were 120,000 sets or one for every twelve households.

With more income from diversification, the peasants are demanding more consumer durables. More than ten thousand T.V. sets have been sold in Beijing's suburban villages in the four months since last September. In the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region there are now 110,000 sets with one set for every 15 persons in Urumqi, the capital city.

Another item in high demand is electric fans. In 1981, 9,726,200 fans were produced, seven fold increase over 1978. In Beijing alone 160,000 were sold last year.

Refrigerators, beyond the reach of most families just a few years ago, now cannot keep up with demand. Last year, China produced 55,000 refrigerators, an increase of 233 per cent over 1978.

Output of sewing machines, bicycles and wrist watches, which were high demand items in 1978, has increased more than 100 per cent in the past three years. The country produced 10.2 million sewing machines, 17.4 million bicycles and 28.8 million watches in 1981. The total number of bicycles now in circulation has reached over one hundred million. But still the demand is high. The peasants want heavy duty bikes for transporting produce.

Washing machines have only become available in the last three years. The 1978 output was 336. Last year production reached 1,256,500 machines.

The number of radio sets increased from 11,201,000 to 39,515,000 in the three years, while the output of cameras increased from 176,000 to 596,000 in the same period.

Recorders, now popular with young people for they are a good aide in the study of foreign languages and for enjoying music, had seen a 24.6 fold increase in the three years from 47,000 to 1,201,800.

Increased production, better quality and lowered costs have made it possible to reduce the consumer prices of some of these durable goods. This is an indication of the healthy state of the economy. However, there is still a long way to go before supply meets the demand for consumer goods. Purchasing power is also rising rapidly. Rural savings alone registered a 29 per cent increase last year.

CONSTRUCTION UNITS SHOW LARGE PROFIT IN 1981

OW150220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Construction units throughout China chalked up a 650 million yuan profit in 1981, in spite of a drastic reduction in capital construction investment, according to the General Administration of Building Construction.

There are more than three million construction workers in China. China's investment in capital construction in 1981 was 38,000 million yuan, down from 1980's figure of 53,900 million yuan, according to Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. Construction departments undertook a large number of projects which were funded by enterprises and other units, particularly housing for workers.

Construction and installation completed by state-owned units in 1981 had a value of 8,800 million yuan, with 44.7 million square meters of floor space. Construction and installation completed by collective units above county level were worth 4,900 million yuan, with 42.9 million square meters of floor space.

Construction units also signed over 100 contracts with overseas customers in 1981 for design, construction and labor service abroad. The China Construction Engineering Co. Ltd. designed eight projects for Macao last year, including a 17-storey industrial building, a 24-storey commercial building and two apartment buildings of 27 and 30 stories.

Construction quality improved, building time was shortened and costs reduced. For example, construction of the Pingdingshan tire cord fabric plant in Henan Province was completed in 18 months, ten months ahead of schedule. The plant's equipment was imported from Japan.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH REPORTED AT 4 PERCENT FOR 1981

OW130036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- According to initial statistics by the State Statistical Bureau, China's industrial sectors registered a total output value of 519 billion yuan in 1981, 4 percent more than 1980 and surpassing the 3 percent increase target set at the beginning of the year.

The achievement was hard won. In the past year, our country further readjusted its economy, greatly reduced the scale of capital construction and suffered serious natural disasters in many areas, all of which adversely affected industrial production. Because all departments firmly implemented the principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council and because the masses of workers and staff members braced themselves and worked hard to overcome difficulties, the overall industrial production situation was one of sound development in the past year, going up quarter after quarter.

A major special feature in last year's industrial production was that production of light industrial, textile and other consumer goods grew rapidly and by large margins. State Council departments concerned held meetings successively to specifically study the development of consumer goods production which consumed less energy, produced quick results, provided more accumulation funds and was in demand by the people, and adopted effective measures to give priority to the production of these consumer goods in funds, power, raw and semifinished materials, equipment, transport and so forth. As a result, except for Qinghai and Xizang, the remainder of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions registered marked increase in daily use consumer goods production in the past year. Greater increases were scored by areas where light industry had a better foundation. Where the foundation of light industry was not so good, like Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Sichuan and Xinjiang, the increase was still not less than 10 percent. The total output value of the country's light industry in 1981 increased by 13.6 percent [percentage as received] over that in 1980, and the proportion accounted for by light industry in the national economy became more rational.

In the past year, energy producing departments did rather well in fulfilling state plans. Production of power, crude oil, natural gas and coal all overfulfilled annual output targets. The collieries whose products are distributed under the unified state plan failed to fulfill plans mainly because they did poorly in the first half of the year. In the third quarter, the mines quickly caught up; and in the fourth quarter, the average daily output of the country's collieries whose products are distributed under the unified state plan rose to 953,000 tons, or more than 80,000 tons over the average daily output in the first quarter.

In the large-scale readjustment of the national economy, the iron and steel and machine-building industries were affected to the greatest extent. The 1981 heavy industrial output value dropped by 4.5 percent from that in 1980. Many heavy industrial enterprises readjusted their product mix and service orientation in good time. Some carried out the necessary reorganization, strove to increase production of items in short supply for agriculture, light industry and markets and actively expanded exports. Production began to rise and fairly good results were achieved in the fourth quarter.

Responsible comrades of the State Council departments concerned pointed out that generally speaking, due to the extensive implementation of the economic responsibility system, many industrial enterprises were able to increase their economic returns in the past year, but still there were a considerable number of enterprises that suffered a reduction in profits or even losses due to poor management, low labor productivity, poor product quality and unwanted varieties of products. The entire industrial sector did poorly in meeting quotas on profits turned over to the state. In the first three quarters, profits turned over to the state were lower than for the same period last year and only began to rise in October. In the new year, it is necessary to vigorously strengthen the consolidation of the enterprises, further perfect the economic responsibility system and strive for a considerable increase in economic results.

FOODSTUFF INDUSTRY SHOWS PRODUCTION INCREASES

OW130818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- China is expanding production of foodstuffs and improving foodstuff processing factories.

Shaanxi Province put 57 million yuan or around one third of its investment for the foodstuff industry since the founding of new China in 1949 into such plants in 1981. The provincial government recently decided to make additional loans of 25 million yuan to 54 foodstuff processing factories. Earlier, around six million yuan was allocated to ten dairy workshops in the province, raising the province's capacity by 19 percent. The province's goat milk powder output leaped to first place in China last year.

More than nine million yuan was allotted in 1981 to expand distilleries or renovate equipment for production of the province's traditionally famous liquor Xifeng Jiu. Some 3,000 tons of Xifeng liquor were produced in the province by the end of last year. Over 18 million yuan was provided for five breweries, resulting in a three fold increase in beer last year.

Foodstuff industry in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region rose 13 percent annually in the past two years and the sales of sugar, wines, liquors, cigarets and canned food have increased by a big margin. Investment funds, factory buildings and labor power of rural communes are fully used to produce more bean products, wines, beer and other foodstuffs.

Foodstuff industry in Zhejiang, east China, has shown a big increase since 1977 when production bases were first introduced there. Eleven major canned food factories now have 4,670 hectares grown to peaches, tangerines, myrtleberries, loquats, asparagus, green beans and water chestnuts. The province's canned food output reached 70,000 tons last year, 120 percent more than in 1977.

According to a national food conference held last November, factories under China's food departments produced a total of two million tons of processed foodstuffs in 1980, 60 percent more than in 1979.

MEETING DISCUSSES 1982 PORT CARGO HANDLING TASKS

OW131419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Handling of import and export cargo for 1982 was discussed at a national meeting held here between January 7 and 10. This is the third meeting called since April 1981 by the port and harbour leading group under the State Council responsible for planning efficient use of China's harbours.

The group is headed by a vice-minister of the State Economic Commission and includes a vice-minister each from the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Communications, Railways and Food. Similar groups have been set up in the provinces and municipalities where the ports are located headed by a deputy governor or mayor.

China now has twenty-two ports open to foreign ships. Transshipment of cargo for foreign trade organizations by Chinese vessels using river wharfs and sea lighters is done at 155 points.

Facilities added in 1981 include the following deep water berths:

A wharf for container ships and two sundry goods berths in Tianjin;

Another berth for ships carrying sundry goods in Whampoa Harbour in Guangdong and one in Qingdao in Shandong.

This year's plan includes improved facilities at Qinhuangdao with an additional handling capacity of two million tons of coal, and a million ton oil capacity added at Dalian. Nantong harbour in Jiangsu and Zhangjiagang harbour in Shanghai at the mouth of the Changjiang River will play a more important role in handling imports and exports. A section of the Grand Canal which links north China with east China and the Xijiang River, a tributary of the Pearl River, will be dredged.

China's ports handled 7,964 arrivals and 8,027 departures of ocean-going ships in 1981, overfulfilling the state plan by three million tons. The number of deep water berths open to foreign ships increased 22 per cent from 117 in 1976 to 144 in 1980. And warehouse and open storage space increased 17 per cent in the same period.

The joint meeting between various ministries has coordinated planning and actions of foreign trade and overland transport to regulate the entry of ships into the ports evenly to avoid congestion and to transport the cargo away from ports as quick as possible.

State Council decisions made last April on such coordinated planning solved the serious congestion that happened earlier this year and situation has restored to normal since end of August.

TONNAGE OF EXPORT SHIPS TO DOUBLE 1981 FIGURE

OW090820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA) -- China will build ships for other countries totalling more than 300,000 tons this year. This is double the amount of work completed in 1981, according to the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building which is in charge of China's shipbuilding industry.

Ships totalling 700,000 tons have been contracted for in the past two years by the China Corporation of Shipbuilding and overseas firms. Construction began on ships amounting to 200,000 tons in 1981.

New ship tonnage completed this year will amount to 250,000 tons, including a 36,000-ton and a 27,000-ton freighter, an 11,000-ton container ship and oil drilling platforms.

An Zhiwen, minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, speaking at the current planning meeting of the ministry in Beijing, urged shipyards to fulfill all contracts and ensure quality and timely delivery of ships for export.

The 27,000-ton bulk cargo carrier "Chang Cheng (Great Wall)," the first built in China in accordance with international standards by the Dalian shipyard for Hong Kong Regent Shipping Ltd, was launched in September last year and delivered on January 4, 1982 after a trial voyage.

Another freighter, the 17,500-ton "Hai Jian" built by the Zhonghua shipyard, has been in operation for seven months. The owner has expressed satisfaction with the quality and performance of the ship.

To meet international shipbuilding standards, the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry has introduced 13 new types of technology in the past 2 years, including the "RND" series of low-speed diesel engines from Switzerland, the "PC" and "PA" series of medium-speed diesel engines from France, and hydraulic derricks and other deck machinery from Japan.

Of the ships contracted to be built for overseas firms, 12 will be equipped with diesel engines made in China with imported technology.

The Sixth Ministry of Machine Building can handle the building of more than 2,000 ships of various types totalling over 800,000 tons. Most are ships of small and medium tonnage.

PRC TO SPEED UP OFFSHORE OIL EXPLOITATION

OW090812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA) -- China has a plan to build more offshore oil-drilling platforms as an important measure to exploit offshore oil resources at a faster speed, according to the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building.

At present the Dalian shipyard and the Whampoa shipyard are the country's oil-drilling platform builders. With more shipyards to join in, China's shipbuilding industry will speed up the process of branching out from the construction of ships into offshore oil exploitation.

Since early 1970's the Dalian shipyard has built four 40-meter self-elevating oil-drilling platforms of its own design. It is now building another three 40-meter drilling platforms in accordance with the international technical quality standards. It is also working on two drilling platforms capable of going down 100 feet for a U.S. corporation.

The Whampoa shipyard in south China is building a drilling platform for a Singapore corporation with U.S. patent blueprints and technology. This is the shipyard's first order.

The two shipyards plan to add specialized equipment in anticipation of heavier orders for offshore oil drilling platforms.

Preparations for building a semisubmersible drilling platform are underway in China's biggest shipyard, the Jiangnan shipyard of Shanghai.

The ministry is considering construction of fixed drilling platforms in cooperation with foreign firms of international standing.

DEVELOPING ENERGY SOURCES DISCUSSED BY SPECIALISTS

OW141314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Zhengzhou, January 14 (XINHUA) -- The ways and means of developing the energy resources to meet the needs of growing industrialization in east China, one of the country's major industrial bases, was discussed at the third national energy symposium held here recently. 300 specialists at the symposium held in this capital of Henan Province made proposals on full utilization of local resources, instead of shipping in from other parts of the country. They suggested intensified exploitation of coal deposits, speeding up of hydropower utilization, oil prospecting in the East China Sea as well as the building of nuclear power stations.

With six provinces, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui and Jiangxi and the Municipality of Shanghai, east China makes up eight percent of the country's area. But the region has one third of the national population and accounts for more than one-third of the nation's gross industrial and agricultural output value. With rapid industrial development twenty five million tons of raw coal and 2.6 million tons of crude oil had to be transported into the area from other parts of China in 1980.

On exploitation of coal deposits, the experts suggested a cut in the amount of coal brought from other parts of the country. Though, the region has only seven percent of the country's known coal reserves, they said, but 90 percent of the confirmed deposits of 45 billion tons are concentrated in southwest Shandong, northern Jiangsu and northern Anhui where transportation is readily available. The experts proposed that the central government and local governments see to it that a production capacity of 50 million tons annually be added within the next 20 years. This would make the area able to supply 75 percent of its own needs by the end of the century, taking into account estimates of increased demand for energy.

Another measure proposed by the participants was to speed up hydropower utilization. The area has 18 million kilowatts of exploitable water reserves which would supply 70 billion kWh of electricity a year. Only one fourth of these have been exploited. The southern provinces in the area lack coal but have 90 percent of the hydropower resources. The specialists pointed out it is important to this area to intensify oil prospecting in the East China Sea. In this way onshore oil reserves could be supplemented. The Shengli oil field in Shandong is at present the area's major one, which accounts for 16 percent of the national oil output.

Tidal energy resources, with a 20-million kilowatt capacity or 92 percent of the national total, should not be neglected, the scientists said. The building of several nuclear power stations in east China over the next two decades was also suggested. The experts said they believe nuclear power stations would be acceptable in China, especially because of the country's vast uranium resources and good technological base.

In order to accelerate the area's energy production the experts proposed the immediate setting up of an interprovincial coordinating organization to take responsibility for arranging exploitation of energy resources not covered in the state plan. This would involve raising capital including foreign investment, and organizing energy coproduction between provinces, between enterprises and between the state and the localities.

AGRICULTURE WEATHER ZONES FORMED IN 25 PROVINCES

OW131347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Weather zones for agriculture have been established in 25 Chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, according to a national meeting of directors of meteorological bureaus. The establishment of the zones and weather investigation for agriculture, which began in 1979, are the major scientific research items for China's agricultural modernization.

The achievements of these two projects have provided a scientific basis for agricultural structure study, readjustment of cultivating systems and farming of crops, as well as for natural adversities prevention, the meeting said.

Heilongjiang Province, one of China's major grain producing areas, carried out an agricultural weather investigation in the past three years in order to make full use of the province's crop growing seasons.

The province is divided into five zones for 42 varieties of 5 kinds of crops, in accordance with the different amounts of sunshine, temperatures and rainfall. Now, over 70 percent of the province's farmland have been cultivated according to agricultural zoning, the meeting reported.

The Meteorological Bureau of Jiangxi Province and a study group sent by the Chinese Academy of Sciences jointly made an investigation of the province's weather for the growing of oranges and tangerines. They found that the southern part of the province is more favorable for growing oranges and tangerines. The local government paid attention to this investigation and changed its growing plan, the meeting said.

DEVELOPING NONFERROUS METAL INDUSTRY URGED

Ye Zhiqiang at Conference

OW081320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA) -- Ye Zhiqiang, vice-minister of the metallurgical industry, urged China's nonferrous metals enterprises to go ahead in using foreign funds to introduce up-to-date technology and boost production.

Speaking at the on-going national nonferrous metals conference, Vice-Minister Ye said that the central government's policy is to have an open door to the outside world and augment China's capability of self-reliance. In using foreign funds to introduce technology, he said, it must be done effectively and enterprises should strive for quick returns.

China's reserves of tungsten, tin, antimony, zinc, titanium, tantalum and rare earth metals rank first in the world while those of aluminum, nickel, mercury, molybdenum and niobium are estimated to be second. Copper and aluminum rank fourth and fifth.

China now has 748 nonferrous metal enterprises, making a fairly comprehensive system, including alloys and processing, with advanced techniques in geology, mining, ore dressing, smelting, processing and multiple utilization. Rapid development of the nonferrous metals industry is on the agenda with new growth in energy production and light industry.

Ye Zhiqiang said that China will use medium or low interest loans having favorable terms to develop major projects. Medium-sized and small enterprises will be given free rein to use foreign funds and technology for production of items urgently needed by foreign and domestic markets. He added that technology and key equipment would be purchased while taking into full consideration ability to repay, to round out the equipment and to make use of the technology. Active efforts will also be made to go in for joint ventures, compensation trade and other methods of absorbing foreign funds. China is also ready to accept processing work in this field, Ye Zhiqiang said.

Aluminum Extraction Priority

OW122253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- China will give priority to expansion of aluminum extraction while actively developing lead and zinc and copper. This is the policy laid down at the on-going national conference of non-ferrous metals industry.

Other measures to be adopted include vigorous development of mining, restructuring the composition of products, multiple utilization and scientific research.

Vice-Minister of Metallurgical Industry Ye Zhiqiang said that the aluminum industry could bring quick returns and show the advantages of China's metal industry.

He said that this was an important policy for raising China's rate of self-sufficiency in common non-ferrous metals, based on China's conditions and practical economic results.

The construction of the Shanxi aluminum plant will be stepped up and old enterprises be expanded. A number of high-grade lead and zinc ore mines will be constructed soon.

The vice-minister said that the non-ferrous metal industry had abundant resources and variety. China should make full use of present conditions. He stressed the necessity of construction of mines and mining in first place in the industry's work. Though China's metal industry can develop at an annual growth rate of some 3 percent in the next few years, he called for good preparations to accelerate the technical transformation of mines and construct a number of large metal mines.

Localities should construct a number of medium-sized and small mines that need less investment and bring quick returns.

Consumption of non-ferrous metals had increased at an annual rate of 12.1 percent between 1953 and 1980, he noted. The trend would continue with the growth of energy and light industry. He urged the industry to put out more products of fine quality and more marketable products for domestic and foreign markets.

The vice-minister disclosed that 11 major research projects will be undertaken in 1982. They include the multiple-utilization project at Panzhihua, use of resources at Baotou and Jinchuang, the recovery of rare and trace elements at Zhuzhou smelter, the utilization of magnesium from the salt lake in Qinghai. At the same time, efforts will be concentrated on ten major technical reform projects and the training of workers and the managerial personnel.

WAN LI AT METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY WORK CONFERENCE

OW180841 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry called a national work conference on metallurgy industry in Beijing Municipality 9-17 January.

Aside from summing up and exchanging experience on firmly practicing enterprise reorganization and increasing economic results, the national conference pointed out that in 1982, the metallurgy industry must keep a firm grip on the orientation of service and the reorganization of existing enterprises, earnestly do a better job of technical transformation and new personnel training, and go all out to fulfill the targets of improving quality, increasing variety of products, conserving energy, reducing consumption and striving for even higher economic return.

The important experience is establishing the economic responsibility system to increase results accumulated by the Capital Iron and Steel Company was also discussed at the conference. All delegates pointed out that based on enterprise reorganization, the Capital Iron and Steel Company has put into practice the economic responsibility system in an all-round way in order to arouse the workers' enthusiasm and help them take greater initiatives in financial management. This system has produced very good results in increasing economic return. The conference called on the metallurgical industry front to go all out to publicize, study and promote the important experience accumulated by the Capital Iron and Steel Company.

Wan Li, Yao Yilin and other leading comrades of the State Council attended the conference and listened to reports by the responsible personnel of the Metallurgy Ministry.

After having approved the 1981 achievements in metallurgical industry, the conference pointed out that in 1982, the iron and steel industry should be developed continuously in close connection with the questions of whom to serve and how to increase the economic results. Meanwhile, efforts should also be made to produce more and better items so as to meet the needs of various fronts of production, reduce imports and increase exports. Moreover, it is important to further promote the experience accumulated by the Capital Iron and Steel Company, Anshan Iron and Steel Company and other advanced units so that it can yield positive results in other parts of the country.

Conference Ends 17 Jan

OW190001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- The national metallurgical industry work meeting, which concluded today, decided the following: In 1982, production and construction work on China's metallurgical industry front should be firmly centered on raising economic benefits. Continued efforts should be made to readjust the service orientation of products. Improve their quality, increase their varieties, reduce consumption and achieve a steady speed in developing our metallurgical industry.

As pointed out at the meeting, our country's iron and steel industry did a lot of work in 1981 to readjust its product mix and service orientation and supplied large quantities of urgently needed rolled steel for the light industry and for technical transformations in various sectors of the national economy. The economic results of the industry's work were also higher than before. In 1982, the emphasis of the metallurgical industry's work will be placed on serving the needs of production and the everyday life of the 800 million peasants, the light and food industries, urban construction, export business, and technical transformation with regard to energy resources, transport, the work of various sectors of the national economy as well as the national defense industry. The meeting pointed out that the key to success is to increase the varieties of products and improve their quality.

The Capital Iron and Steel Company, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and some iron and steel enterprises in Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian and other localities introduced their experience in raising economic results at the meeting. The meeting set forth four work targets which must be met by staff and workers on the metallurgical industry front this year:

1. Continue to readjust product mix. While ensuring the fulfillment of this year's state plan and without asking for an additional energy supply from the state, efforts should be made to boost the production of sheet steel, strip steel, steel plates of a medium thickness, oil pipes, silicon steel plates and other kinds of rolled steel which are in short supply. The goal is to produce 670,000 dun more than last year in order to meet the urgent requirements of the market and users.
2. Continue to make arrangements for improving the quality of and increasing the varieties of rolled steel. The work in this regard should be focused on improving the quality of hot-rolled plates, wires, hot-rolled narrow steel strips and welded steel pipes which are needed in large quantities by light industry and whose availability and quality have a widespread influence on that industry. In the meantime, it is imperative to solve the problem in making the 38 new varieties of rolled steel required for the technical transformation in various national economic sectors and for the production of high-quality products by various industries. In addition, strenuous efforts should be made to develop alloy steels and low-alloy steels which are characterized by high strength, corrosion resistance, can tolerate high temperatures and pressure and for which our country has abundant raw material resources.
3. Further reduce energy consumption. It is necessary to cut down the energy requirement for making each dun of steel by 2.5 percent compared with actual consumption in 1981. This will mean an annual savings of 1.6 million dun of standard coal.

4. Actively promote exports and have more iron and steel products enter the international market so as to increase the country's foreign exchange earnings.

The national metallurgical industry work meeting opened on 9 January in Beijing.

XI ZHONGXUN TO CYL LEADERS: KEEP YOUTH CONTACT

OW141322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Youth League has in the past three years made great headway in its work and enjoyed a higher prestige among the 190 million Chinese young people, said Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee.

At a 10-day meeting of the youth league secretaries of various provinces which closed here today, the 68-year-old party leader who was also a one-time youth league leader urged them to pay special attention to the characteristics of the young people. The young people are keen in thinking and quick in response, he said. Youth league secretaries should constantly be on the alert to keep up with new things so as to preserve the vitality of the youth organization. He asked to go among the young people and study their thinking in a down-to-earth way. Try to understand them and help solve their difficulties, he advised.

With his own experience as a youth league leader in the 1930's and as party secretary in Guangdong Province before he came to Beijing, Xi Zhongxun appealed to all party organizations to give their help and support to youth league work. But, he added, the youth league should also be given a free hand in doing their work.

During the ten day meeting, the youth league leaders discussed past year's work and plans for the future.

WAN LI ADDRESSES NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL MEETING

OW170354 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- Meteorological workers should improve their service quality and do a good job as the people's "intelligence officers." Weather forecasts should gradually achieve accuracy and speed, stress economic results and better serve agriculture, industry, communications and transport, fishery, navigation and other trades and occupations. This is the demand made by Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, to all meteorological departments in the country today at the closing ceremony of the national conference of meteorological bureau directors.

Comrade Wan Li said at the meeting: Since the founding of new China, great achievements have been made in meteorological work, particularly in the past year. He saluted and thanked the masses of meteorological workers. He called for greater concern and consideration for meteorological personnel who work hard year in and year out on high mountains, in deserts, on islands, and in places with harsh environments.

The conference, opened by the Central Meteorological Bureau on 5 January, summed up the past year's work and studied and arranged the tasks for 1982. Through discussions, the conference achieved basically unanimous views on matters of overall importance to meteorological departments such as the readjustment and consolidation of meteorological departments, the orientation of meteorological services, and so forth. The conference called on meteorological stations at all levels to make plans early this year before the flood season, strive to do a good job in long-, intermediate- and short-term weather forecasts, make the short-term and immediate weather forecasts more accurate and make contributions to safeguarding the four modernizations.

WAN LI ADDRESSES NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL MEETING

OW150417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA) -- In this year and for a considerable period of time in the future China's geological departments will concentrate on surveying and prospecting for petroleum, natural gas, coal, uranium, geothermal energy and other resources in order to provide more energy for the four modernizations. This was the target set at the national meeting of geological bureau directors which ended yesterday.

The geological departments have selected seven areas with better geological conditions for petroleum and natural gas surveys and prospecting this year including the Sichuan Basin where priority arrangements have been made to provide funds, manpower and equipment for work to be done there in the near future.

With regard to geological work on coalfields -- because more coal deposits have been determined, a perspective regional survey on coalfields will be carried out primarily in 13 years in eastern Hunan, Huaibei, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou and Xinjiang's E-er-duo-si; in the meantime, based on the need of the Ministry of Coal Industry in building shafts, coalfield surveys and prospecting will also be conducted in eastern Yunnan, southern Sichuan, eastern and southern Hunan, northern Anhui, Xinjiang and Nei Monggol.

With regard to the survey on geothermal energy, the work will be done primarily in the Beijing-Tianjin areas with experiments to be carried out in large and medium cities such as Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin on water-bearing stratum underground in order to open up a new vista for conserving energy.

The national meeting of geological bureau directors held that China is very rich in nonferrous, precious metal and nonmetallic mineral resources and noted that this is an advantage. To cope with construction needs and the export of mineral products, the geological bureaus in various localities have stepped up the survey and prospecting of scarce minerals such as gold, chromium, platinum, potassium, and diamonds as well as boron, kaolin, barytes, marble, porcelain clay, graphite, bentonite and quartz in order to provide more mineral resources for light industry, the building material industry and for export.

This meeting was held in Beijing from 19 December 1981 to 11 January 1982. Vice Premier of the State Council Wan Li addressed the meeting. He said: Geological work is a vanguard and many areas of national economic construction rely on the support of geological work. Our geological workers must have a sense of responsibility and honor. I hope that all of us will do our share well. He called on the party committees at all levels in various localities to support and show concern for geological work.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TOURIST HOTELS HELD

OW131325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Foreign tourists visiting China in the future will have a chance to stay in Chinese courtyards, cave houses, yurts and bamboo huts and will be able to savor the cuisine of various nationalities, if they so wish. Chinese-style tourist hotels is one of the topics being discussed at the national conference on tourist hotels in Beijing.

Addressing the conference, Han Kehua, director of the State General Administration of Travel and tourism, pointed out that foreign tourists, most likely, would prefer such opportunities rather than Western-style skyscrapers; after all, he said, they come to China to see and experience something Chinese, not to live the same kind of life as in their own countries.

One such pioneering hotel is the 48-room Turpan guest house in typical Uygur nationality architecture in the Turpan Basin, 154 meters below sea level. Tourists are often entertained under grapevines with Uygur dances and songs and are fed fresh grapes, fruits and locally made wine. At times of national festivals, such as the Corban and Id el-fitr or local weddings, tourists are invited to attend the celebrations. Camel rides or rides on donkey carts are also offered by the hotel.

Another such hotel is the widely acclaimed Zhuoxian hotel in Hebei Province. The hotel is composed of antique wood-and-brick courtyard houses, typical in north China. Tourists are offered such local delicacies as roasted sweet potatoes, corn-on-the-cob, freshly picked dates, persimmon and seasonal foods.

Hotels with bamboo houses in Xishuangbanna, the natural zoo in China, in Yunnan Province and cave hotels in Yanan are also being considered at the conference. Questions discussed include how to accommodate modern hotel facilities with these traditional types of habitation.

The conference also reported that another meeting will be held in March by the construction and hotel designers' industries to discuss the architectural aspect of Chinese-style hotels.

Conference Ends 13 Jan

OW131337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Improvement of hotel management and service was the main subject of discussion at the national conference on tourist hotels which closed here today.

Conference participants were unanimous in their view that the future of China's developing tourist trade hinges on hotels. Improvements in service, sanitation and cuisine were all emphasized at the meeting. Han Kehua, director of the General Administration of Travel and Tourism, urged hotel managers across the country to work in a down-to-earth way for this improvement.

During the conference, letters of criticism, praise or suggestion from tourists were circulated among the delegates to acquaint them with the likes and dislikes of their customers.

Three regulations on hotel management, cuisine and the job responsibility system were discussed. Details included manners, appearance and personal cleanliness.

Studies are being made on life styles and eating habits of 15 countries and regions including Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, the United States, Mexico and some Southeast Asian countries.

Technical training of the hotel personnel is on major measure suggested for improving service. Tourist hotels were called upon to work out long-term training programs for their staff to raise the level of cooking, management and command of foreign languages.

At present, five universities have departments of tourism and there are four tourist schools for training guides, interpreters and hotel managers.

The General Administration of Travel and Tourism is planning to set up a college of their own in Beijing. Some hotels have sent executives and chefs abroad on study tours and have invited visiting foreign hotel personnel to pass on their expenses.

The conference participants emphasized that ideological work must be strengthened among the hotel staff. Young workers, especially, need to be convinced that hotel work is an honorable profession with a good future.

HOANG VAN HOAN GIVES STUDY COURSE IN YUNNAN

OW151322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Hoang Van Hoan, former member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Workers' Party, ran a "Vietnam-China Friendship Study Course" in Kunming for two consecutive terms for Vietnamese residents in China's Yunnan Province recently. The purpose of the study is to restore and develop friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

Subjects for study included the late President Ho Chi Minh's important works on Vietnam-China friendship as well as articles written by Hoang Van Hoan in the past few years. These articles eulogize Vietnam-China friendship and expose the Le Duan clique's anti-China and anti-people crimes. The class also heard a talk by Hoang on the importance of restoring and developing Vietnam-China friendship.

In his talk, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan gave a comprehensive account of the traditional long-standing friendship between Vietnam and China and the ways and means of maintaining this friendship. While expounding the close historical relationship between the two countries, Hoang Van Hoan refuted the remarks made by Le Duan and his company in distorting the historical relations between Vietnam and China. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan ardently lauded the revolutionary friendship based on internationalism between the peoples of the two countries that had been forged since the founding of the Vietnamese Workers' Party and the Chinese Communist Party and particularly since the victory of the Chinese revolution. He sternly condemned Le Duan and his company for their dirty acts of betraying President Ho Chi Minh and undermining the Vietnam-China friendship. He pointed out that the anti-China policy pursued by Le Duan and his company will bring grave harmful consequences to Vietnam. Such policy will do Vietnam no good but harm.

In conclusion, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said that for the interests of the Vietnamese people and the restoration and development of Sino-Vietnamese friendship, the Vietnamese people must use every possible means and wage a resolute struggle against the Le Duan clique's anti-China position.

He also asked the Vietnamese residents present to abide by Chinese laws, respect the local customs and be united with the Chinese people so as to contribute to cementing the friendship between the two peoples.

Representatives of Vietnamese residents who attended the class acquired a better understanding of the significance of Sino-Vietnamese friendship. They supported Comrade Hoang Van Hoan's proposal and expressed determination to devote their efforts to the restoration and development of the friendship between China and Vietnam.

On Jan. 12, these representatives spoke about their study and gains at a meeting held by Vietnamese residents in Kunming. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan was given a warm welcome at the meeting. He congratulated his Vietnamese compatriots on the advent of the Spring Festival -- the traditional festival for both the Chinese and the Vietnamese peoples -- and gave another important talk. He gave high appraisal to the victories won by the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the Le Duan clique and the progress made by the Vietnamese residents in China over the past year.

During his stay in Kunming, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan was warmly received by An Pingsheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, and other leading comrades of the province.

Hoang returned to Beijing yesterday.

PLA UNITS PRODUCE MORE GRAIN, OTHER FOODS

OW191003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0048 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA reporter has learned from the PLA General Logistics Department that although in 1981 fewer units were engaged in production than in 1980 and some areas were affected by serious natural disasters, the entire PLA harvested a heartening abundance of agricultural and sideline products. Total grain output was 1.2 billion jin, total meat output over 100 million jin and total vegetable output 1.7 billion jin. The entire PLA's rate of self-sufficiency in meat and vegetables was higher than in 1980, a good harvest year itself. This improved the PLA's food supply situation and reduced the burden on the state and the people.

Last year, all PLA farms vigorously engaged in mechanization, carried out scientific farming, raised labor efficiency and achieved production increases in spite of reduced manpower. Tonbei farm of a certain division under the Shenyang PLA units spent all the revenues it had retained for self-disposal on equipment renewal. This enabled the farm to have 1 tractor, 1 harvester and 1 truck for each 1,500 mu of farmland and an average of 127 mu of farmland for each person which yielded a total of 52,690 jin of grain last year. Since the beginning of last year the PLA Navy's Nahe farm in northeastern China sent leaders and technicians to the field to assess weak links in farm mechanization and strengthen training of operators and technical and management personnel in charge of farm machines. This greatly enhanced its farm machinery utilization rate. The farm overfulfilled the production plan for grain and soybeans and the profit earning plan for 1981 by respectively 24 and 100 percent. The various farms under the Nanjing PLA units boldly revised their production system. By shifting from the labor and cost intensive cultivation of double-crop and triple-crop paddy rice to planting mainly early rice supplemented by late rice, they succeeded in cutting down the number of personnel engaged in production by 9.1 percent and increased grain output over 1980 by 20 percent. By adopting advanced production techniques, Chengxiu farm of the Nanjing PLA units increased its summer grain output by 56 percent.

By carrying forward the glorious tradition of arduous struggle and adapting to local conditions, units that have been stationed for long periods of time in border areas, on offshore islands and on high plateaus, have also engaged in farm and sideline production. PLA Navy commanders and fighters stationed on the Xisha Islands have transported some 6,000 dun of soil from the mainland to these islands to create 28 mu of farmland. Now the islands are dotted with lush green vegetable plots, which yielded 75,000 jin of various kinds of vegetables in 1981. During the peak season the islands are self-sufficient in vegetables. Some 80 percent of the border defense companies in Heilongjiang have planted vegetables in plastic tents and greenhouses. By building greenhouses with improvised means, a number of units stationed on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau have been able to supply their tables with fresh tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplants and a dozen or so other vegetables 1 month earlier than usual every year. Even when engaged in heavy defense duties, border defense units stationed on the Sino-Vietnamese border have not neglected their production tasks. By doing so they have achieved partial self-sufficiency in meat and vegetables. Stationed in a sparsely populated area far from any city or town, a certain border defense unit in Xinjiang used to have acute shortages of nonstaple foodstuffs. But in recent years commanders and fighters of the unit engaged themselves in planting grain and vegetables, raising hogs and domestic fowl and setting up simple nonstaple foodstuff processing shops, which not only solved the unit's sauce and vinegar supply problem but also supplied the units with a dozen kinds of dishes.

With the help of local governments and people, PLA units stationed in inland cities and towns and in densely populated areas have spared no efforts to develop production of farm and sideline products to reduce the burden on the local market. Beijing's garrison units ran 28 small farms, which yielded an average of over 1,000 jin of grain per mu and supplied an average of 650 jin of vegetables and 27 jin of meat per person to the units.

A certain unit stationed in Shandong highly treasured the farmland the local government and people provided it. By intensive cultivation and rational planting, the unit basically achieved self-sufficiency in vegetables and meat.

FORMER PLA CADRES TRAIN AS LEGAL WORKERS

OW161928 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- A large number of former PLA cadres graduated from various collective training centers in the nation's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions before 15 January after nearly 6 months of training in political and legal specialties. These former PLA cadres will soon leave to work on the political and legal front throughout the country.

Collective training of these former PLA cadres in political and legal specialties started in late August and early September last year. Thanks to the close cooperation and joint efforts between various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and various PLA units, the training progressed smoothly. During the training period, leading members of the State Council, the Ministry of Justice and other departments concerned as well as of the leading organizations of various PLA units made special trips to inspect the work of the major collective training centers, give instruction guidance and urge the students to earnestly study the specialized knowledge in the political and legal fields.

During the collective training period, these former PLA cadres studied conscientiously and diligently. They have now basically mastered the statutes of our country's constitution, criminal law, criminal law procedures, marriage law and the theory of Marxist law, and have a clear concept of the nature, tasks, position and role of the work on the political front, as well as the lines, principles, policies, discipline and work style for political and legal work. Results expected from the training have been attained. Tests conducted at the training classes show that many students acquired excellent scores. Statistics of a collective training center in Nanjing's east suburb show that all the students of the public security and judicial specialty classes scored more than 90 points in various tests.

During the graduation ceremonies, the students unanimously pledged that they will go to work wherever they are needed and will learn diligently and work bravely on their new posts and will strive to be glorious and competent political and legal cadres dedicated to safeguarding the people's livelihood and the four modernizations.

YUNNAN PLA UNIT HOLDS RIVER CROSSING EXERCISE

OW191243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Special Feature Article: 'Crossing the Lancang Jiang in Winter' -- By XINHUA Reporters Zhou Fen and Wang Zhiyun and XINHUA Correspondent Ye Fulong" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Kunming, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- It is a cold day in winter, the surface of the swiftly flowing Lancang Jiang is bound by a thick fog. Waiting intensely amid the banana and bamboo groves along the river bank are groups of fully armed commanders and fighters with rafts, floating equipment, horses and ordnance. They are the commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit stationed in Xixuangbana, Yunnan, preparing intensely for the exercise of crossing the river in winter in full battle array.

By noon, the skies begin to clear and the fog begins to lift. Suddenly, three red signals flare up in the sky and the commanders and fighters begin to plunge into the rolling torrents with their horses and artillery pieces. As various detachments press forward in different formations, water sprays up from the river and the air reverberates with the deafening sounds of machinegun and artillery fire and the neighing horses.

The river crossing exercise concludes at about 1500. At the sound of the bugle call, the warriors who have conquered the surging torrents begin to step ashore and charge toward the highland. Instantly, tongues of fire come out from their machineguns, submachine guns and semiautomatic rifles. These fighters, in total disregard of the pains in their joints caused by prolonged standing in the water, charge forward like ferocious tigers. Some faint during the charge, but they make an effort to get up and continue to press ahead. In no time they all reach the "enemy's" front. Natural ravines and hazardous terrain have all been conquered by these commanders and fighters.

By this time the skies are completely clear. The 10,000 people of all nationalities, who have been watching the exercise along the river banks, are exhilarated. They are highly impressed by the soldiers' spirit of struggling against wind and waves and their superior military skills.

COAL MINING MANUFACTURING CORPORATION SET UP

OW191307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- A coal mining combine manufacturing corporation has been set up recently as a major step toward mechanization of coal mining by the end of this century.

The corporation incorporates 12 most experienced coal mining machinery plants in Beijing, Zhangjiakou, Jixi, Zhengzhou, Huainan, Liaoning and Shanghai, with the goal of producing 150 sets of coal mining combines and 500 sets of high-powered coal mining combines by the end of 1985, to mechanize step by step the 60 percent of China's mining that still needs to be fully mechanized.

The corporation has 2,000 engineers and technicians, 40,000 workers and more than 7,000 machine tools and other equipment, with a combined annual production capacity of 200,000 tons of machinery. It will operate under an unified planning and produce machinery according to needs. It plans to turn out 20 sets of mining combines and 40 sets of high-powered mining combines by the end of this year.

At an inauguration ceremony of the corporation Minister of Coal Gao Yangwen urged the corporation to learn from advanced experience both at home and abroad and develop new varieties to meet the needs of complicated mining conditions. "We are firmly set on the road of mechanization," he said. It is necessary to sum up experience, strengthen cooperation at home and abroad and strive to lay a solid foundation in the 1980s and realize transformation into modern mechanized mining by the end of the century.

China's coal industry has developed fairly fast over the past thirty years, he noted. Annual output rose from some 30 million tons at the time of liberation to the present more than 600 million tons. But the technical transformation has been delayed. The degree of mechanization in major mines is only about 40 percent, with only 237 sets of mining combines.

In 1978, China introduced 100 sets of mining combines from Britain, West Germany, Japan and France. These combines and the machines produced by China all contributed a great deal to China's coal output. In 1981, the average monthly output per workface reached 40,500 tons, with two teams topping one million tons a year, ranking among the best mining teams in the world.

Gao Yangwen called on the miners to master the skills of operation and maintenance and emulate experience for further advancement.

According to a plan of the Ministry of Coal Industry, in 1982 113.5 million tons of coal will be extracted mechanically. In addition, a number of major mines will be equipped with the single hydraulic prop and machines for mining at workface with thin coal seams will be developed. Training and assessment of technical workers will be stepped up.

CIRCULAR ON USING TRACTORS AS TRANSPORT MEANS

OW130029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission, the State Machine Building Industry Commission, the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery and the Ministry of Communications recently issued a joint circular on the question of using tractors as transport means.

The circular points out that since the CCP Central Committee's "circular on saving petroleum" was made known to lower levels, the localities, in the course of implementation, have made different interpretations of the stipulation that "tractors are forbidden to be used for commercial transportation." In numerous places, tractors are forbidden to perform normal agricultural transportation work. Some places have even ruled against allowing tractors on highways. As a result, some urgently needed means of agricultural production cannot be brought in, and farm and sideline products and special local products cannot be shipped out, adversely affecting agricultural production and the livelihood of peasants.

The circular says in the interests of energy conservation, production growth, commodity circulation and higher income for peasants, it is necessary to reaffirm and clarify the following two points:

1. The use of tractors and mechanized boats by communes, production brigades and teams and peasants for field transportation and transportation of their own means of production and means of livelihood and for delivery of their farm and sideline products to the state or to the market should all be regarded as normal agricultural transportation and should not be restricted.
2. In principle, tractors should not be used for commercial transportation. However, with the approval of people's governments at or above the county level, tractors may be used for commercial transportation within a definite period during seasonal or special occasions. When engaged in commercial transportation, the fuel and oil required will be supplied according to listed prices, and taxes and charges will be paid to the state according to regulations.

Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions may draw up concrete measures for implementation of the above-mentioned principles in the light of local conditions.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS PLANNING CONFERENCE

Outlines Future Work

OW081314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Academy of Sciences will pursue basic research and raise the level of applied research and try to solve a number of major scientific problems for the country's economic development. This was stated at the current planning conference of the academy by Yu Wen, secretary general of the academy.

Problems now confronting the research institutes included the timeliness and duplication of topics of research. New topics in the future would require discussion and approval by an academic panel prior to the research.

More scientists with experience in technology should be mobilized and exchanges of technology should be conducted among the academy's institutes. Coordination had already been established in weak signal testing and vacuum technology. Similar coordination should also be undertaken in information processing, data banks, image processing and the breeding of laboratory animals.

The academy, he said, would systematically build a number of modern laboratories and improve installations. The future task was to set up highly efficient laboratories with complete sets of installations to facilitate research.

He noted that the Institute of Biology in Shanghai had made a good start in using a model for application of the computer in auditory physiological experiments and that the Institute of Chemical Physics in Dalian had made good use of a crossed molecular beam machine and an automatic catalyst evaluation apparatus.

Research Achievements Noted

OW081324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists have succeeded in producing the micro channel plate -- an important component in enlarging electronic images -- which have been long on the embargo list of some countries, according to Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in speaking at the academy's current planning conference.

The secretary general said that the academy had fulfilled 85 percent of its 1981 research program and according to the statistics of 71 research institutes, 1,015 results were achieved, some with fairly high levels.

In the field of developing new technology in the service of the national economy, he said, academy scientists used Chinese-made, multi-spectra scanners and micro-wave radiometers to conduct geological remote sensing operations in Tengchong, Changchun, Tianjin, Bohai Bay and Ertan and accumulated valuable data.

In the studies of genetic engineering, the groundwork was being laid to develop molecular genetics and gene engineering and experiments had been started for practical application. In laser technology, the high-precision tunable ring dye laser and pico-second mode lock laser were produced and the life span of the gallium arsenide laser which serves optical communications was well over 10,000 hours.

Breakthroughs had been made in the study of rare earth steel alloys, opening wide prospects for application of rare earths, which China abounds in. Synthetic foaming agents (fatty alcohols) for mineral floatation had been made. China formerly used natural organic matter for the purpose. Chinese scientists produced a large multi-wire proportional chamber and a solar combined interferometer. Large-size intense six-beam laser device was being used in physical experiments.

More research results were being applied to practice, he said. Thanks to the current economic reform, scientific research was more closely related to economic problems. The academy has signed nearly 200 contracts for technological transfers. The marine diesel engine booster designed by the academy performed better than similar products produced by advanced nations. The technology for the making of the 16K dynamic ram using N-channel MOS devices and ECL-series, high-speed memory bank has been transferred to manufacturers. Thanks to the technology for producing amino acids by the fermentation method, a workshop with an annual capacity of ten million bottles of amino acids is to be set up.

Widely applied to agricultural production now are technologies for the culture of nitrogen-fixing green algae and monoploid seeds, for making virus and micro-organism insecticides and insect sexual information agents and for the improvement of deserts and marshy land.

ZHANG JINGFU OUTLINES ANHUI'S TASKS FOR 1982

OW200114 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of the secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees 8 - 18 January. The meeting determined that in 1982 Anhui will continue to develop agriculture, push industry forward in giant strides, strengthen cultural development and strive for a decisive turn for the better in party style, social practice and social order.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial party committee, was the first to speak at the meeting. He transmitted recent instructions from central leading comrades and explained the provincial party committee standing committee's basic assessment of the provincial situation in 1981, the goals for struggle in 1982 and the initial plans for the major tasks. His talk was followed by a lively discussion. The prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries and responsible comrades of some provincial departments repeatedly took the floor and expressed some very good views.

Comrade Gu Zhouxin, second secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke emphatically on the party's work, the question of planned economy and regulation through the market, and the question of the speed of economic construction.

Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Yan Youmin and Zhang Kaifan, secretaries of the provincial party committee, and other leading comrades also spoke on questions concerning material and cultural development.

It was a meeting to discuss and make arrangements for work. It was also a meeting of ideological mobilization. The meeting proceeded in a lively atmosphere, showed great vigor and vitality and greatly inspired enthusiasm.

The meeting noted: In 1981, party organizations at all levels in the province conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the December 1980 working conference of the party Central Committee and the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held in June 1981. The overall situation was getting better and better. Thanks to the concerted efforts of cadres, party members and the masses of the people, the economy of the province improved continuously, the political situation became more stable, and the total industrial and agricultural output value increased by 12.2 percent over the previous year. Agriculture entered a sound cycle and a good harvest rarely seen since the founding of the People's Republic was gathered. Total grain output increased by 22.9 percent over the previous year. Output of flue-cured tobacco increased by nearly 200 percent. Gratifying new achievements were made in cotton and oil-bearing crops, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. The total purchase volume of farm and sideline products increased by 16.69 percent over the previous year. Per capita income of commune members showed a net increase of over 50 yuan over the previous year. The rural areas are full of life. The masses of peasants live and work in peace and contentment and are very happy. The total industrial output value increased by 5.5 percent over the previous year. Consumer goods production grew considerably. The output value of light industry increased by 14.5 percent over the previous year. Heavy industry began to gradually grow again while undergoing readjustment. A balance was achieved between revenues and expenditures, basically guaranteeing the development needs in all fields. The real income of urban workers and staff members increased somewhat, more people found jobs and their living standard showed certain improvements. In 1981, 2.27 million square meters of new housing were completed for workers and staff members, a record high since the founding of the People's Republic. Urban and rural markets were brisk. Great progress was made in foreign trade. New achievements were made in communications and transport, science and technology, culture, education, family planning, physical culture, public health, press and publication and other fields of work. Public security and judicial work was strengthened, dealing blows at sabotage activities by various kinds of criminals and maintaining normal social order.

All this fully shows that the line, principles, policies and guiding ideology formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are correct. Of course, we still have shortcomings in actual work. We still fall short of the party Central Committee's goals and the expectations of the people of the province. Compared with neighboring provinces and municipalities, our growth is not fast. On our road ahead, there are still new situations and new problems which merit attention and remain to be studied.

The meeting paid great attention to studying the province's goals for struggle in 1982 and the question of how to achieve more in 1982. The meeting placed special emphasis on pushing industry forward in giant strides.

The meeting held: Our country is now in an important period of great historical changes and development from disorder to order and from poor to rich. Party organizations at all levels must brace themselves, pay attention to methods, keep the overall situation in sight and provide meticulous leadership. We must conscientiously implement the recent instructions of the central leading comrades and the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, firmly grasp the two main goals of advancing socialist material and cultural development and fully mobilize the people in the province to do more toward attaining these two goals.

In the economic field, we should strive for a steady growth rate which can be achieved through efforts. We must strive to achieve the goals of continued agricultural development and industrial growth in giant strides. In cultural development, we should strive to bring about a decisive turn for the better in party style, social practice and social order.

The comrades who attended the meeting analyzed the favorable conditions in the province. They felt that it is not only necessary but entirely possible to accomplish these basic goals.

In the agricultural field, it is necessary to further improve and perfect the various forms of responsibility systems and properly implement the contract system to insure sustained and steady growth in grain production, which must not be neglected. It is necessary to vigorously develop a diversified economy, make full use of mountain and water resources, carry out large-scale afforestation, protect mountains and forests and continue to implement the three fixed policies on forestry. It is necessary to energetically popularize agricultural science and technology and bring into full play the role of agrotechnical workers and skilled craftsmen in the rural areas. It is necessary to improve agricultural production conditions step-by-step so as to achieve high steady yields. It is necessary to strive to open commodity circulation channels and constantly improve a commodity circulation system with more channels but fewer links. While carrying out economic tasks, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work and strengthen the building up of grassroots organizations and political power in rural areas. The rural areas should become increasingly well-off and prosperous.

In the industrial field, the general goal is to greatly develop the light and textile industries, handicrafts and enterprises in these fields. Heavy industry should grow. The fuel industry should be greatly developed. Efforts should be made to especially increase economic returns. It is necessary to increase both output and income by producing goods that are of good quality, reasonably priced and readily marketable, and by improving the quality of services.

It is necessary to do a good job in ideological mobilization at every level. It is necessary to conscientiously organize learning from Shanghai, the coastal areas and the advanced, and adhere to the principle of "four stresses and one combination." It is necessary to base ourselves on intensive reform and continue to make vigorous efforts to tap potential capacities and introduce innovations and reforms. It is necessary to pay attention to the consolidation of enterprises, further improve the economic responsibility system and achieve the goals of high quality, greater varieties, low consumption, reduced cost and increased profits.

To push industry forward in giant strides, municipal party committees should focus their main efforts on industry. Prefectural and county party committees should pay attention to both industry and agriculture. It is necessary to go all out and do solid work.

In the field of finance, trade and commercial work, we must resolutely stabilize commodity prices and do a better job in purchasing and marketing. In raising the level of cultural development, we should make full use of different kinds of mass media and mobilize the forces in all circles to create a powerful and lasting public opinion for cultural development.

We must make up our minds to promote healthy tendencies, suppress unhealthy tendencies, rectify the party's style and use the party's work style to guide the practices of the populace. It is necessary to carry out education among all party members on party spirit, party style and party discipline, further strengthen discipline inspection work and resolutely correct all kinds of unhealthy tendencies. It is necessary to vigorously strengthen ideological and political work and continue to give in-depth publicity to the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It is necessary to continuously carry out education on patriotism and socialism among cadres and the masses so that they will more consciously implement the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, uphold the four fundamental principles and correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. It is necessary to continue to do a good job in family planning work and strive for a higher level of material and cultural development. It is necessary to mobilize government offices, PLA units, enterprises, establishments, schools and mass organizations to take the lead in launching the "five stresses and two beauties" activities in a deepgoing and sustained way so as to lead the broad masses in changing the social atmosphere. It is necessary to strengthen comprehensive control and further improve social order.

The comrades present at the meeting unanimously held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee the situation has become better year after year. Under the leadership of the party central committee, as long as we mobilize the cadres and masses at every level, work hard and advance courageously toward the two great goals of material and cultural development, we will assuredly do our work better in 1982.

FUJIAN VIEWS PRODUCTION IN REVOLUTIONARY BASES

OW190821 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The first conference on production and reconstruction in Fujian's old revolutionary bases was held in Fuzhou 12-16 January. Attending the meeting were Wu Hongxiang, chairman of the committee on the reconstruction of the old revolutionary bases; Wang Zhi, Zuo Fengmei, (Cheng Qi) and (Yang Deming), committee vice chairmen; Lu Sheng, (Lu Dao), Xiaong Zhaoren, (Liu Guoxing) and (Xiao Su), committee members; responsible comrades of the old revolutionary bases reconstruction committees and their offices in the province's 7 prefectures and 19 counties; representatives of the masses from some of the revolutionary (?basic-level villages); and responsible comrades of the provincial departments and bureaus concerned.

Xiang Nan and Wei Jinshui, leading comrades of the province and the Fuzhou PLA units, visited the conferees at the meeting. Comrade (Liang Yousheng) heard reports at the meeting despite his illness, and Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang and Wang Zhi addressed the meeting. (Yang Deming) delivered a work report at the meeting, and Wen Fushan, vice governor of the provincial people's government, gave a summary speech.

The meeting pointed out: Initial results were made in supporting production and reconstruction in the old revolutionary bases throughout the province in 1981. During the new year it is necessary to further implement the decision of the provincial CCP committee and people's government on strengthening the reconstruction of the old revolutionary bases. It is also necessary to vigorously attend to the production and reconstruction of the old revolutionary bases, fully exploit the advantages of mountainous areas to improve conditions there, and utilize the rich resources of the old revolutionary bases to benefit the construction of the eight economic bases in the province and gradually improve the material and spiritual lives of the people of the old revolutionary bases so they will help speed up the four modernizations in our province.

The meeting stressed: It is necessary to continue to implement the policies, redress frameups, false and wrong cases and further arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the people in the old revolutionary bases. It is necessary to improve the economic results in production and reconstruction of the old revolutionary bases and vigorously help commune members in afforestation and family sideline production. It is necessary to further strengthen leadership and to do a good job in political and ideological work. Party committees at all levels should list the work in the old revolutionary bases as an important item on their agenda. People in the old revolutionary bases should display the revolutionary tradition, brace themselves, strengthen unity, rely on their own efforts and undertake arduous tasks so as to make fresh contributions to and win greater honor in the development of the socialist material and spiritual civilization.

ZHEJIANG INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT HITS 'ALL-TIME HIGH'

OW090935 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Industrial output in Zhejiang Province in 1981 hit an all-time high with total output value exceeding 21 billion yuan, up by about 13 percent from 1980. The rate of increase ranked first in China. Industrial production yielded a profit of 4.9 percent [as heard], and profit turned in to the state amounted to 3.1 percent [as heard]. Industrial production in Zhejiang Province in 1981 had the following distinguishing features:

1. Efforts were made to develop light and textile industries and the production of consumer goods. The province increased the output of 31 of the 32 major consumer goods under state evaluation.
2. Heavy industry shifted service orientation and maintained a growth rate of 4.8 percent. The machine-building industry successfully trial produced various equipment for the light and textile industries, such as a high-pressure, high-temperature dyeing machine, a double-faced heat setting machine for wool fabrics and an automatic can seamer. Customers from throughout the country placed orders for some of the equipment, and batch production was started.
3. The four-new products [new products and products with new color, new design, and new packaging] were constantly produced. The quality of some products was improved. According to statistics of the No 1 and No 2 light industrial bureaus, the province produced 398 new products and some 17,000 products with new color, design and new packaging. In 1981, 14 Zhejiang products won gold or silver prizes presented by the state, and 165 products were rated as good quality products by the province or certain ministries.
4. The rate of increase of energy consumption was lower than the rate of increase of production.
5. Thriving banking business enlivened industrial production.

BEIJING COMMENTATOR ON PARTY WORK STYLE

HK191026 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 82

[11 January Beijing RIBAO commentator's article: "Apply Party Criteria To Sum Up Our Work"]

[Text] The article says: The leading groups at and above the level of district and county bureaus in Beijing Municipality are now summing up their work in accordance with the plan drawn up by the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee. The grassroots-level units in the municipality have also started summing up their work one after another. In summing up our work, whether it concerns our achievements or shortcomings, we must have criteria to take as a yardstick. These criteria are party spirit and principles, party work style, party discipline, and the party's line, principles and policies. In short, we must apply the criteria of the Communist Party in appraising our achievements, understanding our shortcomings and summing up our work. In applying party criteria to sum up our work, the party organizations at all levels in our municipality should first of all appraise and examine our work in line with the party's line, principles and policies and the four-point instructions given by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee on the construction of the capital. Provided we seriously appraise and examine our work in accordance with the party's line, principles and policies and the four-point instructions given by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and in the light of the specific conditions of our work and boldly handle the key problems in our units, we can certainly raise our enthusiasm for implementing the guidelines put forth by the CCP Central Committee, find out the reason why some problems have been handled properly and others have not been handled sufficiently, and really affirm our achievements and find out our shortcomings in thinking and in practice. Then, we can adopt practical and effective measures to carry out the work in Beijing still better in the new year in accordance with the requirements laid down by the central authorities.

In applying party criteria to sum up our work, we should also pay attention to examining and appraising the party contingent in line with party spirit and principles, party work style and party discipline. While summing up our work this time, our party organizations at all levels should pay attention to helping party members strengthen their confidence in the cause of socialist modernization and the future of communism. Every party member should actively apply the party criteria to himself whenever he carries out his duty as a communist fighter. In summing up our work, we should attach importance to the tasks of strengthening the party's ideological and political work and building a social, spiritual civilization. We should actively overcome the lax and weak leadership in the work carried out by the party organizations at all levels.

In conclusion, the article says: In 1982, we should make great, new progress in building the socialist material and spiritual civilization. The party organizations at all levels in the capital and all party members must make new contributions in the new year. On the basis of summing up our work in the past year, let us further strengthen our party spirit, strictly carry out party discipline, improve the party's work style, arouse our spirit and work out good methods for carrying out various aspects of our work in the capital with still better results.

HEBEI RIBAO ON IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK090719 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Let the Whole Party Act To Bring About a Fundamental Improvement in Our Province's Party Work Style"]

[Text] A new year is coming. The year 1982 will see marked progress in the economic work in our province. To ensure the success of the two great objectives of economic construction and building spiritual civilization, an extremely important task of bringing about a fundamental improvement in party work style has been placed before the whole party.

While doing a good job of bringing order out of chaos and implementing policies, the party organizations at all levels must put rectification of the party work style in an important position. Without a fundamental improvement in the party work style and without restoring and strengthening the fighting power of the party, it would be impossible for us to realize the great militant call of the CCP Central Committee and rally closely around it.

To achieve greater successes in our cause year after year, a key problem is that of the party which we must build well. Practice since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has fully proved that the line, principles and policies laid down by the CCP Central Committee are correct and that the leadership of the CCP Central Committee is a Marxist one in which the whole party and people of all nationalities throughout the country have full confidence. What, then, is the main problem in building our party well? It is the lack of fighting power in the ranks of our party. The decade of civil disturbances seriously has corrupted our party work style and reduced the fighting power of the party with the result that the brilliant image of the party among the masses has been tarnished. Comrade Chen Yun seriously exhorted the whole party by saying: "The question of work style of a party in power is one that concerns the life and death of the party." Since the publication of the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," party organizations at various levels in our province have made great efforts to rectify our party work style and achieved some results. However, our party work style still failed to show a fundamental improvement and was far from being able to adapt to the new task of the party under the new condition. The masses of people urgently require that we restore and promote the fine tradition and work style of the "Eighth Route Army." The people are looking at us expectantly.

What unhealthy tendencies currently exist within the party in our province? Some party members and cadres have a serious problem of impure ideology, organization and work style; some depart from and even politically oppose the leadership of the party and the party policies and indulge in bourgeois liberalization; some adopt an extremely irresponsible and bureaucratic attitude toward the task entrusted by the party and the people; some damage the interests of the people by blackmail and extortion of the state and the people; and some take advantage of their functions and powers to violate the law and discipline and seek personal gain. There is also anarchy, extreme individualism and so on. Some cadres have built private houses by seizing the collective cultivated land and encroaching on the manpower and material resources of the state, collective and commune members and engage in graft, embezzlement, bribery, extortion, racketeering, speculation and profiteering. These latter unhealthy tendencies are particularly hated by the masses and they exercise an extremely sinister influence. The unhealthy tendencies within the party directly affect the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, retard the progress of bringing order out of chaos and implementing the policies in our province and stifle the initiatives of the broad masses of cadres and the people. A complete elimination of these unhealthy tendencies and restoration and increase of the party's fighting power are, therefore, an important and urgent fighting task placed before the party organizations at various levels in our province.

Comrades believe that since the unhealthy tendencies in our province are so serious we can only "go it slowly" or simply "let it go." This view and approach are wrong. It is tantamount to indulging and encouraging evil trends for a party organization to assume an indifferent attitude toward the unhealthy tendencies that harm the party and for a party member to fail to wage a struggle against the unhealthy tendencies boldly and with perfect confidence. Particularly when the unhealthy tendencies have developed to an intolerable degree, we must not be afraid, flinching, helpless and inert in the face of them. What we need is the heroic spirit of being vigorous and speedy under all circumstances and of strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions. Bringing order out of chaos, including improving the party work style, is out of the question without great determination.

A very serious shortcoming today is to be a yes-man. They are afraid of giving offense and conducting criticism and self-criticism and assume a liberalist attitude toward acts that damage the party's interests. These comrades look at the unhealthy tendencies with bitter hatred but dare not wage an active struggle against them. We should learn from Comrade Li Haicheng the heroic communist spirit of advancing bravely in defense of the interests of the party and the people. We should by no means have the Philistine work style of keeping on the right side of everyone and taking a laissez-faire attitude toward the evil trends. Comrades in leading positions in the party in particular should be determined to rectify their own work style first and then rectify the work style within the party with their exemplary actions. As communists, we regard the transformation of the world as our task, and in the course of transforming the world we also transform ourselves. Our objective is the great and glorious communist cause and personal interests do not amount to much. Since the foolish old man could remove the mountains, we will certainly be able to rectify the party work style by relying on the strong determination of millions upon millions of Communist Party members and the supervision of the broad masses of the people!

At present, as the various tasks of bringing order out of chaos in our province are developing in depth, we should closely combine the implementation of the policies and readjustment of the leading bodies with the rectification of the party work style and do a good job of them. The decade of civil disturbance has caused confusion in our organizations with the result that some filth and mire and evil trends have been taken into the party. An important reason for the impurity in work style and ideology is organizational impurity. Therefore, implementing the policies, restoring the political status of veteran cadres, readjusting the leading bodies and rectifying the leading organizations at various levels are precisely the greatest rectification of party organizations and a complete overhaul of party work style. At present we must closely combine implementation of policies and readjustment of leading bodies with rectification of the party work style, promoting the work of implementing policies and readjusting leading bodies by paying close attention to party work style and consolidating the achievements in rectifying the party work style by implementing policies and readjusting leading bodies. By adopting the positive policy we will certainly be able to make a speedy success of the various work of bringing order out of chaos and promote the development of economic work.

A number of comrades within the party and a number of people with lofty ideas who love the party from the outside assume a diffident attitude on whether or not we can thoroughly rectify party work style. This is an unnecessary apprehension. Party organizations cannot exist in isolation from society and it is inconceivable that the party work style suffered no destruction in the decade of civil disturbance. What is important is that the party, armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, linked with the masses of people and adopting the method of criticism and self-criticism has great vigor and vitality in correcting its mistakes and overcoming the dark side of things. It is capable of vanquishing all external enemies and overcoming its mistakes and shortcomings. This has been proved by the party's history of six decades. In the new historical period, our party will certainly be able to change the state of impurity ideologically, organizationally and in work style and become stronger. "Comrade Deng Xiaoping On the Question of Rectifying the Party Work Style," published recently, requires that the whole party restore and promote the style of maintaining close links with the masses and of the mass line; the style of seeking truth from facts, of linking theory with practice and of being as good as one's word; the style of correct and not distorted and conscientious and not casual criticism and self-criticism, of modesty and humility, of being free from rashness and arrogance, of arduous struggle and wholehearted service to the people; and the style of practicing democratic centralism, of having both full freedom and strict discipline and of obeying all orders in our actions. So long as we have strong determination, the whole party acts together and the leading cadres at various levels step forward bravely and lead the broad masses of the party members and people in waging resolute and appropriate struggle against unhealthy tendencies, we will certainly be able to accomplish the tasks set forth by the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee and to bring about a fundamental improvement in party work style. This is completely undoubtable.

SIXTH COMMENTARY ON FORMER HEBEI LEADER

HK150124 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Always Remember This Profound Lesson -- Sixth Comment on the Criticism of Mistakes of the Former Principal Responsible Person of the Provincial CCP Committee During His Tenure in Hebei"]

[Text] There are two entirely different kinds of attitudes toward mistakes. The first attitude is one which the party always advocates, that is, we should regard mistakes as a teaching material of negative example and conscientiously analyze the reasons accounting for these mistakes so as to draw a lesson from them. In so doing, we will turn mistakes and setbacks into the precursor of success. The other attitude is like one which was adopted by the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee. He committed mistakes, but he always used lame arguments and perverted logic, regarded himself as infallible and suppressed criticism. The foolish approach of regarding himself as the dominant factor caused him to fall into the abyss of mistakes. To help those comrades who have not yet succeeded in eradicating the influence of the serious mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, it is absolutely necessary to sum up his serious mistakes. We all know that this former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee is a veteran comrade who once did beneficial work. During the chaotic years when the party committed leftist mistakes and Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed those "leftist" things to the utmost by making use of the mistakes of the party, why was he so active and energetic? Why did he adopt a passive attitude toward the correct line, guiding principles and policies of the party adopted after the third plenary session and continued to pursue those "leftist" things? What lessons should be drawn from the changes in his attitudes? The main lessons are:

1. To truly and firmly keep in line with the central authorities politically, we should identify ourselves with the party and the masses. The reason why the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee had refused to correct his mistakes and protractedly adopted a passive and negative attitude particularly toward the line of the third plenary session is mainly because he did not thoroughly reform his individualism. After doing some beneficial work for the people, his individualism exercised evil influence. He was too particular about his personal gains or losses and was calculating. He discarded the principle of seeking truth from facts. Eventually he committed the mistake of resisting the party's correct line, guiding principles and policies. The "Great Cultural Revolution" was neither a revolution nor socially progressive in any sense. It was a tremendous catastrophe which has been fully proved by facts. The party Central Committee has practically summed up experiences and drawn lessons in accordance with basic Marxist epistemological theory of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing the truth. The party Central Committee has formulated a correct line, guiding principles and policies and adopted a series of important policy decisions and brought order out of chaos ideologically, politically and organizationally. Thus it is trusted and supported by the entire party, the whole army and people of various nationalities throughout the country. Why did the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee feel incompatible with all these? He pursued a series of "leftist" policies, struggled against a number of cadres and wronged a lot of people. Proceeding from his individualism, he was reluctant to criticize himself. As a result, he did not want to negate the "Great Cultural Revolution" and criticize "leftist" mistakes. He refused to carry out the discussion on the criterion for testing the truth, solve the problems left over from the "Great Cultural Revolution" in a practical way and bring order out of chaos. This painful lesson has told us that to truly and firmly keep in line with the CCP Central Committee politically, we should do away with all selfish ideas and personal considerations and emancipate ourselves from "egoism" and handle problems in a practical way. We should also adopt a practical attitude toward ourselves. Otherwise, we will not be able to keep in line with the party Central Committee politically.

2. We should unite with people coming from "all corners of the land" and oppose the practice of forming cliques. Therefore, we should stick to the practice of building a party to serve the interests of all the people. Proceeding from individualism, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee lacked proletarian broad-mindedness in dealing with problems. He was too particular about personal feelings. He was warm to those who were close to him and cold to those who refused to bow before him. He trusted and relied on those who supported and held like views and discriminated or excluded those who held different views or struggled against his mistakes. To oppose his mistakes or sectarianism, some comrades maintained that we should unite with people coming from "all corners of the land." However, he openly said: "Prefectural and municipal CCP committees should not adopt this method." In so doing, he would not but separate himself from other cadres and the majority of the masses. Thus, he isolated himself, shut his eyes and stopped up his ears, heeded and trusted only one side and acted as if he were blindfolded. So naturally he was apt to commit mistakes. After drawing a lesson from his mistakes, we realize that we should strengthen party discipline and overcome factionalism and that at any time, we should trust and rely on our cadres and the majority of the masses and stick to the practice of uniting with people coming from "all corners of the land." We should never form cliques.

3. We should uphold the collective leadership and democratic centralism of the party. We should firmly believe that the masses are the true heroes. The individualism of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee also manifested itself in the following: He always regarded himself as a wise man and treated the masses as the common hero. He even looked upon long-tested veteran cadres as mediocre and incompetent persons. Therefore, he always placed himself above the party committee and pursued "patriarchy" as well as the practice of "what I say goes." He frequently rejected or even suppressed correct opinions raised by others. When dealing with problems of vital importance, he always arrived at subjective and groundless conclusions and acted arbitrarily. He turned a deaf ear to words and advice unpleasant to his ears. Therefore, people became unwilling or did not dare express different views. To draw a lesson from this mistake, we should overcome individual heroism, truly regard ourselves as members of the collective leadership and truly believe that the wisdom of the masses and the collective surpasses that of individual leaders. We should unswervingly strengthen the collective leadership of the party, conscientiously implement the principle of democratic centralism, promote a correct relationship with the CCP committee and improve the party's democratic life. All members of CCP committees should accept the supervision of the CCP committees and the broad masses of party members and cadres so that the party committees will truly become a fighting collective unit which promotes centralism, democracy, unity, alertness, zeal and liveliness. In so doing, the party committees will become fighting units which resolutely implement the line, guiding principles and policies of the party Central Committee.

4. To restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, we should be imbued with the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. We should never become conceited once we have made a little progress. The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee did not thoroughly reform his individualism. So when we did some beneficial work for the people and was trusted by the party and people, he became conceited and complacent, revelled in his high position and indulged in comfort. He pursued terribly bureaucratic ways of doing things and sought privileges. He lived a secluded life and refused to conscientiously implement the instructions of the central authorities or go deep into the reality of life to carry out investigation. Sometimes when he went down to the lower levels to inspect work he surrounded himself with attendants, completely cutting himself off from reality and the masses. He did not like to study and did his work by simply relying on experience. He claimed credit for himself and shifted blame onto others.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," although the people of the whole province, including cadres and masses, were protractedly persecuted, they kept the whole situation in mind and production still developed in most of Hebei Province. He credited other people's achievements to himself and bragged about his consistently correct leadership. He protractedly persecuted those comrades who had struggled against his mistakes. When those comrades demanded that related policies be implemented to solve their problems, he accused them of sabotaging the favorable situation in Hebei Province. To draw a lesson from his mistakes, we should value the interests of revolution above everything else and truly restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of linking theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and carrying out criticism and self-criticism. We should lead the broad masses of party members and cadres with our own practical actions to strengthen party work style and develop the common practices of the people and accomplish the great task of leading people of the whole province to carry out the four modernizations.

5. We should curb corrosive influence, guard against evolution and keep the revolutionary spirit fresh. At all times we must take to heart the interests of the party and people. The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee was a "veteran revolutionary" from the southern part of Hebei Province. In the past, he did enjoy considerable prestige among the people. The party and people accorded due honor to him. As a thoroughgoing materialist, he should have regarded this as a motive power for further progress. However, honor becomes a heavy burden to those who have not completely done away with individualistic thinking. The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee belonged to the second type. He was a high-ranking government official. During the "Cultural Revolution," he was corroded by nonproletarian ideology. As a result, he lost his proletarian feelings and even went so far as to tell lies in total disregard to the suffering of the people. Comrade Li Yaguang was his sponsor when he joined the party and Comrade Li Jin, Li Yaguang's wife, saved him during the war years at the risk of her own life and made clothes, shoes and socks for him. However, when Comrade Yaguang was persecuted, he was indifferent. When Comrade Yaguang was seriously ill, he refused to visit him. He refused to attend the memorial meeting for him after his death. Due to difficulties in life, Comrade Li Jin was repeatedly compelled to ask for a permission to meet the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee. He refused to meet her. In 1968 Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company cooked up the "30 September" counter-revolutionary event of HEBEI RIBAO. The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee was clear about this matter. However, in order to protect himself, he went against his conscience to frame Comrade Ma Yuezhong who had worked as his secretary for a long time. He openly announced: "I know nothing about Ma Yuezhong except that he is a scoundrel." He authorized the arrest of Comrade Ma Yuezhong. This incident showed fully that the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee changed not only his ideological understanding, ideological methods and ideological style, but also his state of mind and feelings. To draw a lesson from the mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, we should guard against the corrosive influence of various ideas of the exploiting class and continue to remove the dirt which contaminated our bodies and share weal and woe with the masses. All party members and cadres should subordinate their personal interests to those of the revolution. In particular, veteran comrades should pay attention to maintaining their revolutionary integrity in their later years, consciously establish the communist world outlook and wholeheartedly fight to the end for the revolutionary cause.

"Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future." Bearing in mind the lesson of the serious mistakes committed by the former principal person of the provincial CCP committee, some of our comrades should heed this experience. While criticizing "leftist" ideology, they should tidy up their minds, raise their consciousness and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style and serve the people wholeheartedly. They should be firm in keeping in line politically with the party Central Committee, conscientiously bring order out of chaos, make a new start and make new contributions.

TIANJIN PARTY WORK ASSESSED, VIEWED FOR 1982

OW191021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- According to XINHUA reporter Zhu Zemin, in summing up its work for 1981, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee has come up with an important experience that should be heeded in order to improve the party's work style: All problems concerning the interests of the state and the people which can be solved by hard work can be successfully solved if these problems are attended to persistently from beginning to end.

Last year the masses and cadres in Tianjin were quite impressed by three major tasks which were successfully carried out by the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee. First, in the course of economic readjustment, the municipal party committee positively and fully carried out the central authorities' policies, seized the opportune time and strived to expedite industrial production, particularly the production of consumer goods. As a result, industrial production in 1981 topped that of 1980 by 6.4 percent. Second, despite the serious water shortage caused by the most serious drought in a century, the municipal party committee successfully led the people to combat this shortage. Consequently, the public was reassured and production continued as usual. Third, the longstanding problems caused by the [1976] earthquake were settled. Over 40,000 makeshift shelters were dismantled, and over 33,000 families victimized by the earthquake were moved into new quarters.

Last year Tianjin encountered great difficulties in the course of economic readjustment, especially in August when there was a drought of unprecedented proportions. When the water shortage was most acute, there was only enough water for a week, and complete suspension of the industrial enterprises' production was imminent. After careful analysis, however, the municipal party committee decided not to retreat and increase the state's burden. It decided to press forward in the face of this serious test. With assistance from the central authorities and Henan, Shandong and Hebei, Tianjin intensified its efforts to divert water from the Huang He to Tianjin and also requested the central authorities to give Tianjin the responsibility to sponsor the project of diverting the water from the Luan River to Tianjin. On the other hand, the principal leading comrades of the municipal party committee and the municipal government also called on the city's main industrial enterprises, which are the biggest water consumers, and joined the cadres and workers there to study how to conserve water and maintain production. These steps by the municipal party committee were supported by the people, and a movement to conserve water was soon carried out throughout Tianjin. Daily consumption of river water soon dropped to 1.1 million dun, and then to 700,000 dun, from 1.8 million dun. This basically maintained the amount of water necessary for Tianjin's people and industrial production and ensured the steady progress of economic readjustment.

At a standing committee meeting of the municipal party committee to sum up the work for 1981, Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, pointed out that a decisive change for the better in the party's work style in the new year will still depend on the municipal party committee. He said: We must continue to heighten our spirit, pay special attention to the major problems that can be solved with hard work and solve these problems by combining determination, strong efforts and a scientific attitude. He pointed out that a better party work style can bring about better social practices and that Tianjin, as a large industrial city, can certainly achieve greater success in building a material civilization and a civilization with a socialist spirit.

BRIEFS

BEIJING AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE -- Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA) -- China's first agricultural bookstore in Beijing located near Dongdan (No 51, Inner Jianguomen Street) has had over 2,000 Chinese and foreign customers and sold 2,000 books in the 4 days since it opened on 1 January, according to a manager of the store. Best sellers include the newly published "China's Agricultural Yearbook of 1980" and pocket calendars. Crop cultivation, seed breeding, rural economic policies and household sideline production, such as poultry, rabbit and fish raising and flower cultivation, were also favorite titles. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 6 Jan 82 OW]

PREMIER SUN COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

OW191445 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Taipei, 19 Jan (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Tuesday that in order to cope with major changes at home and abroad that could occur any moment, the nation has set up an organization [similar to the] Reagan administration's "crisis management team" in the United States which is responsible to the President, but this organization does not bear the same name.

Concerning the foreign policy of the Republic of China, Premier Sun said besides continuing to strengthen friendly relations with countries that have diplomatic ties with this country, emphasis will be put on expanding substantive ties with countries that do not while at the same time making efforts to establish formal relations with newly emerging countries. He went on to say that to achieve this goal, it would take not only the efforts of foreign affairs personnel, but also those of other government agencies and civilians both at home and abroad. "Only with the help of the whole nation can we hope to continually build the national stature in the international arena," he added.

Premier Sun made the above statements at a news conference on Tuesday afternoon.

COMMENTARY ON HOLDRIDGE PRC VISIT, U.S. TIES

OW191001 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Station commentary: "Time To Say No"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge ended 3 days of talks with the Communist Chinese leaders in Peiping last week, which the State Department described as, in their words, a success. But the official communist XINHUA NEWS AGENCY contradicted the U.S. view by publishing an angry commentary accusing the United States of using power politics and rule by force. What is apparent is that the two sides failed to reach an agreement in connection with the continued arms sale to the Republic of China, which was the major topic of discussion during Holdridge's stay in Peiping.

Holdridge took the trip while Washington announced its rejection of Taipei's request for purchasing a new generation of jet fighters and while agreeing to continue to sell other weapons to free China. In so doing, the United States was hoping to placate the Chinese communists in return for their cooperation in checking Soviet expansionism. Peiping's angry reaction indicates that the Chinese communist regime is demanding nothing less than total U.S. surrender.

Regarding its residual ties with the Republic of China as specified in the Taiwan Relations Act, the time has come for the United States to reassert its position as a leading power of the free world. In pursuing the illusory so-called "China card," the United States had made one concession after another in its dealings with the Chinese communist regime. It was almost a one-sided courtship up to the time of so-called normalization of the relationship for the Peiping regime making all the demanding and the United States doing all the giving in.

U.S. creditability and prestige took a severe beating in the process of this dubious courtship. It was the U.S. Congress which salvaged part of the U.S. creditability by enacting the Taiwan Relations Act, which projects among other things the sale of defense weapons to the Republic of China. The communists looked the other way and said nothing at the time. Now they are demanding the abolition of the Taiwan Relations Act claiming that it constitutes an interference of their internal affairs.

If the United States had the moral courage to stand on principles, Communist China could not been so blatant and treat the United States as a junior partner. It was Washington's weak policy that has emboldened the communist rulers in Peiping to dictate America's foreign policy. But it is not too late yet. Washington can still repair its shattered credibility and prestige by telling Communist China to mind its own business. As a matter of fact, there is no more room for U.S. retreat concerning the arms sale issue short of an outright betrayal of a long and proven ally.

Editorial on Arms Decision

OW200151 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The United States Should Sell Advanced Aircraft to the Republic of China"]

[Text] The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a statement on 12 January on the U.S. Government's decision on arms sales to the Republic of China. The statement said: "The Government of the Republic of China welcomes the U.S. Government's unchanged, long-standing policy of providing defensive weapons to the Republic of China." It is good that the U.S. Government has proposed to extend the coproduction of F-5E aircraft in Taiwan. However, the departments concerned in the United States have concluded that "no sale of advanced aircraft is required because no military need for such aircraft exists." We cannot agree with this conclusion.

The Government of the Republic of China has expressed a limited welcome to the U.S. statement because we have deep faith in the democratic camp as well as in ourselves. We are confident that security and peace in the western Pacific region, which is in a changeable and delicate situation, depends on a stable and strong Republic of China now and in the future. The Republic of China occupies an important strategic position.

The de facto relations between the Republic of China and the United States, that are beneficial to both sides in the course of cooperation, should not just remain unchanged but should be strengthened in various fields. We still have faith in the U.S. Government's determination to honor the "Taiwan Relations Act." President Reagan, who is a righteous man true to his principles, has repeatedly declared that he values U.S. relations with the Republic of China. Therefore, we have confidence in the U.S. administration. We deeply hope that the U.S. Government will consider the mutual interests of the two countries and the safety of the western Pacific region, and thus carry out the Taiwan Relations Act by continuing to supply the Republic of China with the weapons it needs for sufficient defense capabilities. This is the only and best policy to stop the aggressive forces.

Conversely, although the Chinese communists have clamored about its role in working for "global strategic interests" in recent years, they have used blackmail tactics to achieve their goal. It has been proved that the relations between the United States and the communist bandits are just like two who share the same bed but dream different dreams and run in opposite directions.

In Asia, the Chinese communists support North Korea and threaten South Korea. They have denounced the U.S. troop escalation in Korea as "hegemonism." In Europe, while many countries have condemned the Soviet Union for plotting military suppression in Poland, the Chinese communists have refrained from expressing their attitude openly but have supported the Warsaw regime from behind the scenes. The Chinese communists have blocked news about the Solidarity trade unions' resistance against the communist regime's atrocities at home. The above-mentioned examples have clearly shown that the United States cannot be friends with the Chinese communists and that it cannot believe the words of the Chinese communists. We do not have to tell the U.S. administration this because it should know the nature of the Chinese communists very well.

However, in the case of U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China, the U.S. Government has expressed that "there is no military need to sell advanced aircraft to the Republic of China" and that "Taiwan's needs can be met by replacing aging aircraft now in Taiwan's inventory with comparable aircraft."

This judgment by the U.S. side has a great bearing on the national security and people's well-being of our country. We really cannot agree with this judgment.

First of all we wish to point out that although the people of the whole world know that the Chinese communist regime is "poor and blank" and incapable of military expansion for adventurist activities, they are only getting a superficial viewpoint. Everyone should know the bellicose nature of the Chinese communist regime. It wants to develop its armament even at the expense of losing its pants.

Regarding its air force, the Chinese communist regime has begun to produce improved MIG's and has also purchased Rolls-Royce engines from the British to mount on its planes. Its present so-called peace talk and united front work are designed to sway the minds of our army men and people on the one hand and to gain time for playing its old tactics of "talk and fight" on the other hand.

Therefore, the Republic of China wishes to purchase FX-type fighters or advanced aircraft as mentioned by the U.S. side in order to meet the needs of air defense over the Taiwan Strait after 3 to 5 years. Air superiority is the most important thing when fighting a war across a strait. This is a common knowledge of war. Based on the strategic thinking of "using high quality to quantity," it is most appropriate to purchase FX-type aircraft at the present moment. If the United States still has doubts, it will only help the Chinese communist regime increase its wild ambitions of aggression. The Republic of China naturally would not like to see this happen, nor would the countries in the western Pacific region want to see it happen. The policy makers in the United States must think about this carefully.

Moreover, the sale of FX-type aircraft to Taiwan was finalized when President Carter was in office. Thus we can see that the United States fully realized this "military need" at that time. Accordingly, we hope that Washington will reconsider the matter and promptly implement what had been promised.

There is no denying the fact that the recent statement by the U.S. Government was directly or indirectly influenced by the Chinese communist regime's blackmail tactics. Therefore, righteous American congressmen, journalists and scholars have all responded strongly. They hold that U.S. policy should be decided by Washington and should not be influenced and controlled by the communist bandits in Peiping.

A powerful country like the United States that has a strong influence in international affairs must not wait for an approval from the Chinese communist regime on the issue of arms sales to the Republic of China, for otherwise it will lower its own prestige and make democratic countries, especially the democratic countries in Asia, drift away from its leadership.

The Chinese communist regime has played all kinds of tricks and blackmail tactics on the issue of arms sales to the Republic of China, but it has not realized all its wicked goals. The United States has not changed its policy of selling weapons to the Republic of China. However, the U.S. decision has been influenced by the Chinese communist regime. Both the Republic of China and the United States should increase their vigilance and thoroughly and realistically review their policies. Therefore, our impression is that the general orientation of the U.S. decision is correct but that it still needs to be improved.

The Chinese communist regime has never changed its intention to subjugate Taiwan by force. Therefore, we deeply hope that the United States will understand the situation and continue to supply weapons to us, especially the advanced fighters we want in order to allow us to maintain a sufficient defensive capability now and in the future. This is in accordance with the common interests of the Republic of China and the United States and is also a necessary and important factor in preserving stability and peace in the western Pacific region.

WEN WEI PO ON HANDLING REMNANTS OF GANG OF FOUR

HK060737 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Jan 82 p 3

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Veteran Cadres Urge Countermeasures Against Active Remnants of Gang of Four"]

[Text] In order to change the style of leadership, the practice of the responsible persons of the central authorities of secretly surveying various areas and ascertaining conditions among the people has been adopted. Some time ago, Hu Yaobang visited northeast China and went deep into the midst of the PLA units there. In a talk with the PLA fighters in Shenyang, he mentioned the need for a willingness to suffer for the sake of the people. The central authorities have found that many PLA fighters from the countryside have developed the feeling of "standing to lose by being a soldier." They think that they would rather remain in the countryside doing farming than join the army as soldiers. This is because the countryside has introduced the production responsibility system. Plots of land are assigned on a household basis and output quotas are fixed for each household. Those families with more active workers reap the benefit and receive a better income. Young people in the countryside are mostly able-bodied workers. If one of them leaves a family, it means the loss of an active worker. Comparatively speaking, these people "lose out by being soldiers." This is their way of thinking. Hu Yaobang pointed out that this was a case of "bearing narrow personal interests in mind." He demanded that the fighters lose more and suffer more for the sake of the people and first help the state solve its difficulties, so that personal interests can be served, with "collective interests" taken care of.

After a visit and a survey at the lower levels, another high-ranking veteran cadre returned to Beijing with a heavy heart. He reported what he saw and heard to the central authorities and emphatically pointed out that in many areas, such as Xinjiang and Shanghai... the remnants of the "gang of four" were still very active. These remnants were controlling organs at middle and lower levels and resisting the central line and policy in a vain attempt to use the strategy of letting problems slide to tarnish the prestige of the central authorities. Therefore, there formed a source of resistance against the implementation of government orders. He demanded that the central authorities take countermeasures, instead of being soft and "keeping a tiger alive as a potential threat."

On the other hand, probably as a countermeasure against disintegration, the central authorities have coped with the "rebels" that appeared in the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution," as far as policy is concerned. At a meeting, Peng Zhen said: "The term 'rebel' should no longer be used in general. In future, except for the three kinds of people mentioned in the central documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report -- people who started out by following Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' as rebels, people seriously affected with factionalist thinking, and people who resorted to beating, smashing and looting -- we should in general avoid using the term 'rebel' -- a term habitually used since the 'Great Cultural Revolution.'" Peng Zhen said that "the 'rebels' that rose in those years were mostly good people and were our cadres and our masses. Many of them were then in their late teens or early 20's. Now, they have a burden on their minds. At the very mention of 'rebels,' they are alarmed. We should stop using the term this way in the future. This is because actual conditions have long since changed."

Actual conditions have really changed, but a hidden threat has not been completely eliminated. Peering into the year 1982, can we not perhaps have "actual" changes? People are looking to the good news of an overhaul.

PRC GOVERNMENT SETS DEMANDS ON LEADING CADRES

HK190132 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Jan 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Central Authorities Put Forward Four Demands on Cadres"]

[Text] Amid the reform of the cadre system, the central authorities have recently made the following decision: Over a long period of time in the past, a habitual view has been established that once a cadre is assigned to a certain post, nobody can remove him from the post regardless of his loyalty and competence at work, as long as he does not violate rules and regulations. A cadre feels that nobody can touch him even if he fails to make any contributions for a long time, because the party organization's "cadre policy" protects him. This is a misunderstanding of the party's cadre policy, and this state of affairs should be resolutely changed.

Now four demands have been put forward on leading cadres working on the frontline:

- 1) They should conscientiously and effectively implement the party's line, guiding principles and policies and play an exemplary role in keeping in line politically with the central authorities. They are not allowed to do things in a mechanical way or act as they please.
- 2) They should follow a principle and provide specific guidance while carrying out their leading work. They should pay attention to making investigations, earnestly practice what they advocate, constantly examine the work of their subordinates and expeditiously answer the questions asked by those subordinates so as to help them solve difficulties in practical work. They should become models in working devotedly for the socialist cause. They are not allowed to issue orders alone without doing practical work or to hem and haw and muddle through while carrying out their duties.
- 3) They should not only persist in working eight hours a day, but also combine the spirit of hard work with scientific method to carry out creative labor and become models in raising work efficiency. They are not allowed to do their work in a slapdash way and drift along aimlessly.
- 4) Several guiding principles of inner-party political life should be strictly observed. They should become models in working hard and being honest in performing their official duties. They are not allowed to abuse their power to seek personal gain.

To examine whether leading cadres on the frontline meet the above-mentioned requirements, we should know what they have done in carrying out their duties and what kind of real achievements they have scored which the masses praise. If a cadre who has been assigned to work as a county party secretary for 2 or 3 years can achieve great success in his work every year and bring marked changes to the party's cause and socialism and enjoy the support of the majority of cadres and masses, this proves that he is a qualified or a comparatively outstanding county party secretary. If a cadre who has been working as a county party secretary for several years fails to bring about any changes and make any contributions or lacks the ability to change the present state of affairs in spite of repeated assistance, and if most cadres and the masses are not satisfied with him, he should be allowed to resign or transferred to another job at which he is competent in terms of ability and political integrity. The way to deal with county party secretaries is applicable to other cadres as well.

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